THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII--No 54. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

BRITISH REFORM.

John Bright on a Vote by Ballot—The Work of the League.

The following letter has recently been received by Mr. E. Beales, the President of the Reform League, in reply to the announcement that the League would use its organization, consisting of four hundred and thirty branches, for the purpose of registration, educating the people in the use of the vote, and promoting the return to the next Parliament of members pledged to advanced liberal principles.

FROM JOHN BRIGHT.

My Dear Mr. Beales:—I am glad to see that it is not intended to discontinue the organization and labors of the Reform League, although so great a step has been gained in the extension of the suffrage. On that branch of the question of reform I presume you will not feel it necessary now to agitate further, so far as the boroughs are concerned.

But the concession of a wide franchise is most incomplete so long as the security of the ballot is denied. As a machinery for conducting elections without disorder, the arrangement of the ballot is perfect, and, if on that ground only, it should be adopted. But there is a higher ground on which all reformers should insist upon it. The more wide the suffrage, the more there are of men in humble circumstances who are admitted to the exercise of political rights, the more clearly is it necessary that the shelter of the ballot should be granted. I am confident that it would lessen expenses at elections, greatly diminish corruption, and destroy the odious system of intimidation which now so extensively prevails, and that it would make the House of Commons a more complete representation of the opinions and wishes of the electoral body. I have a very strong conviction on this subject, and I hope all our friends throughout the country will accept the ballot as the next great question for which, in connection with Parliamentary reform, they ought to contend. Without this safeguard there can be no escape from corruption and oppression at elections, and our political contests will still remain what they now are, a discredit to us as a free and intelligent people. If the Reform League and Reform Union will make the ballot their next work, they must soon succeed. I need not tell you that I shall heartily join them in their labors for this great end. I hope the friends of the ballot—those who care for freedom and morality in the working of our representative system—will provide the needful funds to enable you to move on with an increasing force to a complete success. Believe me, always sincerely yours, JOHN BRIGHT.

Edmond Beales, Esq., Lincoln's Inn, London.

SPANISH REVOLUTION.

Prim's Movement in the Provinces—Queen Isabella's Throne Doomed.

Paris Correspondence London Times, August 19.

Although the report that General Prim had entered Spain has been contradicted and is apparently unfounded, the Paris *Liberte* nevertheless insists that an insurrection has by this time broken out in that country. We still await telegraphic confirmation of the *Liberte's* conviction; but there would certainly be nothing surprising in its proving true. The tyranny and gross misrule of successive Governments, and especially of the present one, have long been ripening a revolution. And this is the season of the year when such things generally break out south of the Pyrenees. The last attempt—that of Prim—was made in winter, and turned out a signal failure, not from want of sympathy on the part of the people, but because many who were to have taken a prominent part in it were either lukewarm or cowed and broken down at the last moment. Since then the atrocities committed—the wholesale shootings and transportations and innumerable acts of injustice and oppression—have exasperated the nation to such a point that it is difficult to believe the summer will end without an outbreak. No man, however aloof he may keep from politics, is safe from prison and even worse, and from such a general state of personal insecurity the nation is eager to escape. This it can only do at the price of rebellion, which we may reasonably expect to prove the most serious that has occurred in Spain since the death of Ferdinand.

This time it is not the overthrow of the Cabinet, but that of the dynasty that will be aimed at, and doubtless achieved. The days of the reign of the "innocent Isabel," at it was the fashion to call her in her infancy, may be looked upon as numbered. The difference of views not long ago existing upon that head among the members of the liberal party has given way under repeated persecution, and the cry will no longer be "Down with the Minister and long live the Queen," but "Away with them all." The most knotty point to consider is, who shall succeed her. The idea of an Iberian empire, long cherished by a considerable party in Spain, has become less and less practicable. The Portuguese are naturally little inclined to a union which for them would be absorption: their King, notwithstanding his good qualities, is hardly the stamp of man to smooth away, by his personal energy and sagacity, the difficulties in the way of so great a scheme; it will probably be necessary to look elsewhere. Pretenders will not be wanting. A French legitimist paper has just indulged in a glowing panegyric of the chief of the younger branch, Don Carlos de Bourbon, whose high qualities and noble intentions it vaunts as peculiarly adapting him to grace a crown and insure his country happiness. Many will probably think, however, that it will not be worth while to expel the reigning Bourbon in order to put another of the same family in her place. Such may be expected to be the feeling in Spain, where the name of Don Carlos is painfully associated with long wars and much misery. It is difficult to suppose that if a revolution occurs in Spain its leaders will be unprepared with a substitute for the power they design to overthrow. That the throne of the present sovereign is highly insecure admits not of a doubt to any who are acquainted with the present state of things in Spain.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT IN RUSSIA.

Reception by Rear-Admiral Lessofsky—Reception by General Clay—Visit of Common Council of St. Petersburg, with the Mayor, Etc.

U. S. FLAGSHIP FRANKLIN, OFF CRONSTADT, RUSSIA, Aug. 15.—The flagship Franklin, with Admiral Farragut, arrived off Cronstadt on the evening of the 10th. The squadron arrived in Russian waters without invitation or announcement. Our squadron found here the Norwegian and Swedish fleets, which have been waiting some time for a reception by the Grand Duke Constantine.

On the arrival of the American squadron, the Grand Duke Constantine was absent from St. Petersburg, and was to remain absent for ten days. The Czar Alexander was also on a visit to the Crimea, for the benefit of his health. Rear-Admiral Lessofsky was the highest officer of the Russian Government at St. Petersburg. On telegraphing our arrival, the Grand Duke immediately returned to do honor to the American Admiral and the American squadron. The arrival of the squadron has been attended with the most delicate courtesies on the part of the Russian authorities.

As the flag of Admiral Farragut came into view beyond Cronstadt, before, even, we had saluted the Russian colors (a custom always observed among Europeans), the fleet and Cronstadt batteries drew the Admiral's salute of seventeen guns. Before we could finish answering the seventeen guns, the Russians belched forth the national salute of twenty-one guns from fleet and shore, with the American flag at the foremast head, and waving from the flagstaff of Cronstadt. As the American flagship came up the Russian fleet advanced to meet us, with rigging manned, and amid the wildest shouts of the Russians three times three, and salvos of artillery from the cannons of Cronstadt, Admiral Lessofsky came on board immediately, offering the hospitalities of Russia, and welcoming the Admiral in the warmest manner. Sunday, the 11th, was a quiet day, but on Monday Admiral Farragut received the Russian officers, giving them a lunch on the flagship. On the 13th the civil authorities of St. Petersburg, the Mayor, etc., paid a visit to the fleet, offering the hospitalities and freedom of St. Petersburg to the American fleet.

On the 14th Admiral Farragut paid his first visit to St. Petersburg, where he was received with his Staff by General Clay, who met him at the landing with carriages, and conveyed him to the rooms of the American Minister, where a collation was partaken of, the Russians toasted, speeches made, and arrangements made for the reception of our officers by the Grand Duke Constantine, which takes place this afternoon, and the facts of which I shall write in my letter this evening. Mrs. Farragut is the guest of Madame Lessofsky, at Cronstadt.

As yet the ceremonies have been the common ceremonies attending the arrival of a distinguished Admiral, *heightened* by the fact that *he is an American*. The Winter Palace and shrines of the churches have been thrown open to the inspection of our officers, who have thronged St. Petersburg, in citizen's dress, during the last two days. Every one is engaged in sight-seeing, purchasing malachite mementoes, and *doing* St. Petersburg privately before the official reception.

His Visit to Prussia—Enthusiastic Reception—Honors to Mrs. Admiral Farragut—The Grand Ovation by the Town of Stettin—Prussia Vieing with Russia in Honoring the American Flag.

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP FRANKLIN, OFF CRONSTADT, ST. PETERSBURG, Russia, Aug. 15.—Before giving an account of the first reception of the United States squadron and Admiral Farragut, off Kronstadt, by the Russian authorities, your correspondent will refer briefly to the reception of the Frolic at Stettin-on-the-Oder by the land and marine forces of Prussia. The Frolic, on the way from Cherbourg to Kronstadt, put in at Stettin, Prussia, to take on board Mrs. Admiral Farragut and party, who had come overland, through Cologne, up the Rhine, and Berlin from Paris.

The appearance of the Frolic at Stettin was the first visitation of an American ship to Prussian waters, and the greatest curiosity was manifested on the part of the Prussians. At first there was a kind of hesitation about the progress of the ship up the Oder on the part of the Prussians, who were taken completely by surprise at the first appearance of an American armed ship steaming so far inland. As the kind intention of the Frolic was manifested, the hesitation of the Prussians gave way to curiosity, then unbounded courtesy, then enthusiasm, which went on increasing amid shouting, rejoicing, firing of cannons, and bands of music, till one grand, wild, and spontaneous ovation from land and shore welcomed the Frolic in Prussian waters. As the Frolic approached Stettin, the shore batteries pealed forth the national salute to America, and on all sides was run up the American flag. The people thronged the shore in crowds, while the Prussian garrison was marched out, and stood at parade rest, to welcome the Frolic's arrival. The newspapers came out with extra editions announcing the ship's arrival, and the Prussian commander came on board, welcoming the ship's arrival. On the morning of the 11th, the people, nobility, officers, and ladies came thronging on board, and during the day about 15,000 people looked over the Frolic with the greatest curiosity and admiration. On the arrival of Mrs. Farragut and party from Berlin, the Prussian authorities furnished magnificent carriages to convey them to the ship. The people thronged the carriage, throwing bouquets, and shouting *America* from the railroad to the Frolic's boat, where Prussian bands and elegantly dressed aides-de-camp accompanied the ladies on board. Once on board, the grand salvos of artillery burst out from the shore and every house-top, and every available piece of ground on either side of the Oder was thronged with people waving American colors and shouting America! The steamers carrying the American flag now pushed out from the shore with bands playing American airs, and thronged with officers and nobility, who accompanied the Frolic to swinemude, where a grand ball was improvised in honor of the American ship. No one can account for the vast enthusiasm of the Prussians, unless it came politically through the command of King William, at Berlin.

It would be apropos to mention the fact, that the Frolic was one of the Clyde built steamers, fitted out in England as a blockade-runner for the Rebels. She was captured by our fleet off Charleston during the war. Her original name in England was the Lord Clyde, and her Rebel name was A. E. Vance.

FRANCE.

Letter from Napoleon to the French Minister of the Interior.

The Emperor has addressed the following letter to M. de Lavalette, the Minister of the Interior:—

"CAMP OF CHALONS, August 15.—Monsieur le Ministre:—You are aware what importance I attach to the prompt completion of our means of communication. I consider them one of the surest ways of increasing the strength and riches of France; for everywhere the number and good condition of the roads are one of the most certain signs of the advanced state of the civilization of the people.

"I have already given instructions to the Minister of Public Works to pursue the examination and prepare the concession of new lines of railway. He will, at the same time, seek the means of improving our canals and the navigation of our rivers, which are modifying counterpoises to railroad monopoly. But our efforts must not be confined to this alone. The agricultural commission has demonstrated in an evident manner that the construction of a complete network of parish roads is an essential condition to the prosperity of the country and of the well-being of those rural populations who have always shown me so much devotion. Preoccupied with the realization of this project, I had instructed you to examine, in concert with the Minister of Finance, a series of measures which might permit of our terminating, within ten years, the network of parish roads by the triple concurrence of the communes, the departments, and the State. Besides this, desirous of facilitating in the case of the communes the means of participating in the expense, I had requested you to prepare for the creation of a special fund, destined to advance them the necessary sums by means of loans, granted at a moderate rate and repayable at long periods.

"I approve the note which you have addressed to me, and the principle which serves it as basis. But, as before presenting to the legislative body any definitive resolutions, there are several important questions to examine. I beg you to prepare complete and precise elements of information. The deliberations of the municipal councils will evidently require to be the point of departure of this labor. But I desire that, in the investigation which is about to be opened, a large part may be left to the members of those departmental assemblies with whose patriotism and devotion I am acquainted, and whose concurrence I know will not fail me.

"I rely upon the enlightened zeal and the energetic activity which you have shown since I placed you at the head of the Department of the Interior, to rapidly bring to a termination this administrative investigation, and to lay before the Legislative Body, at its next sitting, a bill which may ensure the execution of the work, the realization of which I have greatly at heart.

"Hereon, Monsieur le Ministre, I pray God to have you in His holy keeping. NAPOLEON."

M. de Lavalette has published a report, dated the 16th instant, relative to the execution of the measure proposed in the above letter, and a Ministerial decree convoking the municipal councils during the first ten days in September, in order to revise the classification of the parish roads. The Minister has also addressed a circular to the prefects concerning the application of the decree.

French Public Opinion—Napoleon Hastening Warlike Preparations—The Chassepot vs. the Needle-Gun.

Paris (August 19) Correspondence London Times.

With respect to the Salzburg meeting, opinions are so divided that it is scarcely possible to say which is most prevalent. The public, greedy of sensation, is unwilling to admit that it aims as no other objects than courteous greeting, condolence on a recent deplorable event, and professions of mutual good-will. You will have observed that the *Kreuz Zeitung* energetically denies that there is the least foundation for the report of an approaching interview at Cobienz between the Emperor Napoleon and the King of Prussia, and the denial may be looked upon as proceeding from Count Bismarck's cabinet. It is observable that the organs of the military party in Austria are raising their voices in a higher and more aggressive tone than they for some time past have used, and this is attributable to the meeting of Emperors at Salzburg. *There can be no doubt of the warlike preparations actually making in France, and the speed with which the work is being hurried on* as regards both arms and campaigning equipments; but I have it on first-rate authority that the number of Chassepot rifles necessary for the supply of the whole army cannot be completed before next spring. It was once said by an admirer of Prussian prowess that it was not sufficient to have needle-guns, but it was necessary also to have the Prussians who stood behind them. This is not an empty boast, for it was the calm coolness and steady, disciplined intelligence of the Prussians, young soldiers though numbers of them were, which qualified them to handle a weapon so apt for the squandering of ammunition. It is well known how few cartridges the Prussians used in proportion to the work done during the campaign of last year. In like manner it does not suffice to give the Frenchman his Chassepot; he must be taught to husband his ammunition. The story goes that at the time of the Luxembourg difficulty, General Moltke, who was all for war, urged that it were wise to make it before the French had got their Chassepots ready. "Not so," replied Vogel von Falkenstein, whose dry wit will hardly yet have been forgotten by the unlucky Jutlanders, among whom he once was legislator and tax gatherer. "Not so, but rather wait till they have got their Chassepots, and fight them before they have learnt how to use them. They will be less formidable when unpracticed with their superior weapons than they are with the old Minie, in which they are well skilled." There was reason in this utterance of the shrewd old bird of prey.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Congratulatory Circular from General Augur—Success of the Troops in the Department of the Platte.

OMAHA, Nebraska, Aug. 28.—Major-General Augur, attended by his staff, left for the West this morning to superintend personally the operations against the Indians. Before he departed he caused the following order to be issued:—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE, OMAHA, Aug. 27.—General Orders No. 39:—The General commanding takes pleasure in announcing to his command the following decided successes on the part of the troops serving in this Department against greatly superior numbers of hostile Indians.

On the 26th of June last, a war party of Sioux and Cheyennes combined, numbering between 500 and 600 warriors, fighting by the leadership of Roman Nose, surrounded and attacked a train of supplies escorted by forty-eight men of the 7th Cavalry (temporarily serving in the Department), under Lieutenants S. M. Robbins and W. W. Cook. The Indians surrounded the train for three hours, making deperate efforts to capture it, but were gallantly resisted, and eventually repulsed with a loss of five warriors killed and several wounded. Our loss, two men slightly wounded. The officers and men engaged are commended by their commanding officer for good conduct in this, their first engagement with hostile Indians.

On the 2d of August Brevet Major James Powell, Captain Twenty-Seventh United States Infantry, with twenty-five men of his company and five citizens, employed in getting wood five miles from Fort Philip Kearney, found themselves cut off from the fort by a heavy force of Indians, estimated by cool heads to be two thousand.

They took position in a small corral, constructed of wagon-beds and ox-yokes, and in this little nastily-extemporized work these thirty men most gallantly and determinedly defended themselves for three and a half hours against overwhelming odds.

In their first assault the Indians were mounted Driven back, they dismounted, took their horses to the rear, stripped themselves, and returned to the assault, only to be again repulsed with great loss. Major Powell's party were relieved by the arrival of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel B. F. Smith, Major 27th United States Infantry, with two companies of Infantry, and some artillery.

"Fortunately, Major Powell's party had just received the new breech-loading rifles," as Major Smith reports. "Had they been armed with the old muzzle-loading arms, they must all have been massacred before relief could have reached them."

Major Powell modestly claims sixty Indians killed, and one hundred and twenty wounded. It is but just, however, to state that reliable citizens and others, well informed as to result and indications, assert their firm conviction that not less than three hundred Indians were killed or disabled. Major Powell, by his coolness and firmness in this most creditable affair, has shown what a few determined men can effect with good arms and strong hearts, even with such temporary defensive arrangements as are almost always at hand, and it is always safer, leaving the question of duty and professional honor, to stand and fight Indians than to retreat from them. Had this party attempted to fall back, every one would have perished. As it was, it lost but one officer and two enlisted men killed

Lieutenant Jenness, a most excellent young officer, fell while affording to his men a fine example of coolness and daring in the performance of his duty. His loss is regretted by his command, by whom he was greatly esteemed and loved.

On the 17th inst., Lieutenant Davies, of the Pawnee Scouts, sent out with twenty men to reconnoitre near Plum Creek, Nebraska, fell in with a greatly superior force of hostile Indians. He gradually fell back until reinforced by Captain Murie and thirty men of his Pawnees, when they recrossed the Platte river and were soon attacked by over a hundred Cheyennes and Sioux.

Captain Murie coolly held his fire until within proper distance, when he quickly charged and dispersed them, following them in a running fight for ten miles, killing fifteen certain, and it is believed more; wounding a great many and capturing two prisoners, thirty-one horses and mules, and a large number of blankets, saddles, and other property.

Our only loss was one horse killed and five wounded. Captain Murie, Lieutenant Davies, and their brave Pawnees, are entitled great credit for this most decided success.

The General commanding regrets that the commanders in these several affairs have not given the names of the enlisted men who most distinguished themselves, that they might be recorded in this order. It is not too late to remedy this apparent injustice, and the commanders concerned will, on receipt of this order, report the desired names to these headquarters.

Hereafter, in all reports of engagements, the names of enlisted men distinguishing themselves will be embraced in the report.

By command of Brevet Major-Gen. AUGUR.
H. G. Litchfield, Brevet Lieut-Colonel, A. A. G.

NEWS FROM CUBA.

Quarrel Among the Cuban Officials—The New System of Taxation Being Enforced.

HAVANA, Aug. 27, Via Punta Rasa and Lake City, Fla., Aug. 31.—It is rumored that a quarrel has taken place between Captain General Manzano and Senor Lara, Chief of Administration. They hold no communication with each other. It is asserted that General Manzano will retire. The new system of taxation went into effect yesterday, and was well enforced; but it is generally expected the whole reform will give place to the former state of things. A despatch has been received from Key West which announces the arrival there yesterday of the yacht Oriental, from Punto Rasa. She reported that she had not seen the steamer Narva; only saw a United States steamer off Cape Romano.

Great Fire in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Aug. 31.—While I write a large fire is raging in the lower part of the city, which threatens to destroy a large amount of property. The following are among the establishments destroyed:—White's edge tool and skate factory, loss over $50,000; the Lafayette Foundry, loss $30,000; Tiffi's foundry, loss $75,000.

A number of small frame buildings on Ohio street, near Washington, have also been destroyed.

There is a strong south wind blowing, which prevents the fire department from getting the fire under head.

A rumor is current that one fireman is buried under the walls of one of the burned buildings; women also.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

Another Speech by Vallandigham.

Mr. Vallandigham, on the 29th ultim, addressed the people of Ripley, in Brown County, Ohio, on the political issues involved in the present State campaign, there being, it is said, about 10,000 persons present. He was greeted with much enthusiasm, and said he was not present to refer to himself personally; he would scorn to utter one word in his own defence. Least of all was he there to reply to the senseless denunciations of the Democratic party as traitors. "Talk to me," he said, "of traitors, of enemies of the country, and disloyal men, and yet not one single person who bore arms against the United States in the late civil war has been executed upon the gallows—not one. On the contrary, every man that was charged with a political offense not only, but with the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, to-day is free, and free by the acts of the leading members of the Republican party. Clement C. Clay, who lay a prisoner in Fortress Monroe for twelve months, was liberated upon the recommendation of Thaddeus Stevens, the great leader of the Republican party, and I saw the letter with my own eyes, addressed to Andrew Johnson, that no man could be legally and constitutionally convicted of treason, and that, therefore, the sooner these men were let go the better. Now for shame, when Thaddeus Stevens, the real leader of the Republican party, petitions for the release of Clay, and Horace Greeley becomes bail-man to Jefferson Davis, the arch-traitor, the symbol of Rebellion, how dare you apply opprobrious epithets, and talk about your friends in the Democratic party who stood by that glorious flag, and only differed with you in political opinions? I know it is a great grief that nobody has been hung yet. Perhaps they had better not be so anxious on this point, because if, in the midst of madness and rioting and terror, and disregard of the Constitution and of the Government, and disregard of the forms of law and of courts and of justice, we should be precipitated into such a revolution as once raged through France, there is no telling but what more will be hung. There is very little doubt who it will be when it comes to that point, as I trust it won't, for I have always desired to prevent the possibility of such occurrences, and I mean to keep on to the end. Nevertheless, if we are reduced to that political necessity, I propose not to be hung; but if the alternative is presented, to do a little hanging myself."

Continuing, he said that he was not there for the purpose of discussing old questions, although the Democrats were not especially anxious to let bygones be bygones. Nor was he about to take back one word that he has uttered during the past six years. He only regretted that he lacked the power to maintain the Constitution and the Union as it was. Had the counsels that he learned from the fathers, and of which he was only an humble apostle in proclaiming, been listened to by the Republican party, never would a drop of blood been shed. But there were new issues with which the people must deal, and he was a practical man, not a Bourbon, and endeavored to discuss questions that the people like to hear. He would not, however, discuss the question of reconstruction, interesting and profound as it is. On this point he said, "And here I boldly proclaim that, much as we sympathize with the South, we (the Democratic party) are powerless to do them good, and we have our own interests and questions. We saw State after State go into the hands of our enemies, while we stood by proclaiming the principles of our fathers. It is time now to come home." Mr. Vallandigham then said the practical questions were the tariff, the currency, the public debt and the mode of paying it, and the repeal or abrogation of the existing national banking system. These were questions which were not to be answered by the cry, "You were opposed to the war." The tariff had increased, he said, to three hundred per cent. An enormous public debt was one of the results of the war, and it was declared that the Democratic party was reprehensible for it. But, the Speaker asserted, out of three or four hundred thousand men that enlisted in the beginning of the war, four-fifths were Democrats, and yet it was said that Democrats opposed the war. The Republican party, and not the Democratic, prolonged the war, because they knew that the war, if waged to maintain the Union, could have been brought to a close in eighteen months, but that a war for the negro would last four or five years. The policy of the Democratic party, which they had learned from their fathers and from the Whig party, it followed, would have closed the war. He spoke advisedly when he asserted that the party which refused to compromise in 1860 and 1861 was responsible for every drop of blood shed and every dollar expended. It was said that Vallandigham and Pendleton voted against loan bills in Congress, and that, therefore, their party was responsible for the public debt. This statement was not true. He had voted against one bill, which he characterized as an enormous imposition; but the party was unjustly charged with voting against loan bills, and then with being responsible for the public debt. But it was not necessary now to discuss who were responsible for the public debt. The debt existed, and it must be got rid of.

Mr. Vallandigham then went on to describe the public debt, and said that it was the design of the Republican party keep up this debt. He maintained that it could not be kept up without finally causing a despotism. As far as the bonds were concerned, Congress could pass a law to tax them. The bondholders should be paid in the same currency as other people. That was the issue, and it could not be avoided. The Democratic party proposed that the bondholders should be put on an equality with those who did not hold bonds. As to the question of flooding the country with currency, Mr. Vallandigham said that he never saw a time when there was too much currency. The bondholders had loaned their money as the usurer loans it, and drove a hard bargain with the Government, availing themselves of its necessities. Other people were glad to take greenbacks, and the bondholders should be made to take them. This policy would not break up the Government, as was asserted; the Government would not be broken up, it was able to pay its debts. After some further discussion of this subject, Mr. Vallandigham took up the question of negro suffrage, treating it much in the same manner as in his first speech during the present campaign.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, September 2.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 103⅝; Reading, 104½; Canton Company, 47; Erie, 70½; Cleveland and Toledo, 127; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 94½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 106; Michigan Central, 111; Michigan Southern, 83¾; New York Central, 105½; Illinois Central, 120½; Cumberland preferred, 35½; Virginia Sixes, 50; Missouri Sixes, 103; Hudson River, 125; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 114⅝; do. 1864, 109⅞; do. 1865, 111½; new issue, 108½; Ten-forties, 99¾; ex-interest; Seven-thirties, 1st issue, 107⅝; sterling exchange, 9; Money 4@5 per cent. Gold, 141¾.

Mortality Among Army Surgeons.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Information received at the Surgeon-General's office presents the fact that nine regular army surgeons have died during the past three weeks from yellow fever. This exceeds the usual annual mortality in that branch of the service.

DISTILLERY SEIZED.—This morning Deputy Collector Kneass seized a distillery, supposed to belong to J. McMahan, situated in Park street, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets. Mr. Kneass was obliged to break open the front door to effect an entrance, and as he entered the parties engaged at work in the building disappeared out of the back door. The charge against the reputed owner is distilling without paying the special tax, or giving notice of his intention to distil whisky. The property will be retained by the Government until some one comes forward and claims it. If this is not done within a specified time it will be sold to pay expenses.

A MUSICAL LOCOMOTIVE.—Two English inventors have just exhibited in the streets of Paris a musical locomotive, which ran backwards and forwards to the air of "The Tannhauser March."

—The Boston *Post* says:—"A big cigar, a little cane, and immeasurable cheek, doesn't make a man among men." The *Post* is in error. These "elements, so mixed up," not only make a man among men, but among women also.

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

Heaviest Thunder Storm Known in London on 20th ult.

GRAND REFORM BANQUET.

The Recent Disgraceful "Mill" Near Cincinnati.

CONDITION OF THE COMBATANTS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Foreign News by Steamer.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The steamer City of Boston, from Liverpool, brings European advices of the 22d ult.

Harvesting had commenced throughout England, with favorable weather.

The heaviest thunder-storm ever experienced in London occurred on Aug. 30th. Many buildings were struck by lightning and much damage done.

The Reform League were to celebrate the passage of the Reform bill by a banquet. Messrs. Bright and Hull had written letters recommending the League next to turn their attention to a demand for the ballot.

The cholera was still spreading with virulence in Southern Italy.

The Paris *Liberte* insists that an insurrection is going on in Spain, notwithstanding the official contradictions. It also says that the tyranny and gross misrule in that country have long been ripening a revolution.

The steamer Manhattan has also arrived from Liverpool.

Arrival of Treasure.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The steamer Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall, brings $1,103,322 in specie.

The Prize Fight.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 2.—Aaron Jones, the loser of the fight with McCoole, is now at his training place at Shady Grove, near this city. With the exception of two broken ribs, he is in good condition. The cut he received in the face was only a flesh wound, and will heal rapidly. He is in good spirits, and in speaking of the fight he attributes his defeat to the accident that fractured his ribs in the twenty-ninth round. Up to that time he was fresh and in good wind. After that he fought five rounds with broken ribs, and would have continued had not the broken ribs entered his lung and rendered him completely insensible. Had it not been for this injury, he could have fought for an hour and a half longer. McCoole is still in this city. He has not yet accepted Jim Elliot's challenge.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, Sept. 2, 1867.

There was very little disposition to operate in Stocks this morning, but prices were steady. Government bonds continue in fair demand at the late advance. July 7·30s sold at 107⅛, a slight advance. 99¾ was bid for 10-40s, interest off; 111⅛ for 6s of 1881; 114⅜ for '62 5-20s; 109⅜ for '64 5-20s; 110⅜ for '65 5-20s; and 108¼ for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were unchanged.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 52½, no change; Norristown at 65, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53¾, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 56⅞, a slight decline; 126 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 57½ for Minehill; 30 for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 28½ for Catawissa preferred; 54 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; 28½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Hestonville sold at 13¾, no change. 19½ was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 28½ for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 66 for West Philadelphia; 30 for Green and Coates; 27 for Girard College; and 35 for Union.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. 57 was bid for Commercial; 31⅛ for Mechanics'; 59 for Girard; 32¼ for Manufacturers'; 70 for City; 63 for Commonwealth; and 70 for Corn Exchange.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Delaware Division sold at 57. 28 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 45¾ for Lehigh Navigation; and 15¾ for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 141½; 11 A. M., 141½; 12 M., 141; 1 P. M., 141¼, a decline of ⅛ on the closing price Saturday evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Deheven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$200 U S 7-30s..Jy...c..107
16 sh Norrist'n R..... 65
5 do..... 65
100 sh Read 30ds b afl10 52⅛
100 do..... 52⅛
1 sh Penna R..... 53⅛
9 do..... 53..... 53⅛
14 do.....b5... 53⅛
95 sh Penna R....b5... 53⅛
8 sh Leh V R..... 56⅞
15 do..... 56⅞
100 sh Read R.....b5... 51⅞
100 sh Hestonville..... 13⅝
100 do s90. 13⅝
100 do s60. 13⅝

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111@112¼; old 5-20s, 114@114⅛; 5-20s, 1864, 109⅜@109⅝; do., 1865, 110⅛@111⅛; do., July, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1867, 108⅛@108⅜; 10-40s, 99⅝@100; 7·30s, Aug., 107⅛@107⅜; do., June, 107⅛@107⅜; do., July, 107⅛@107⅜. Gold, 141@141¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 112@112½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114¼@114⅝; do., 1864, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 1865, 111@111⅛; do. new, 108⅛@108⅜; 5s, 10-40s, 99⅜@100; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 107⅛@107⅜; do., 2d series, 107⅛@107⅜; 3d series, 107⅛@107⅜; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117⅜@118; May, 1865, 117@117⅛; August, 1865, 116@116⅛; September, 1865, 115⅛@115⅝; October, 1865, 115@115⅛. Gold, 141@141¼.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112@112¼; do. 1862, 114⅛@114⅜; do., 1864, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 1865, 110⅛@111¼; do., 1865, new, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1867, new, 108⅛@108⅜; do. 5s, 10-40s, 99⅜@100; do. 7·30s, Aug., 107⅛@107⅜; do., June, 107⅛@107⅜; do., July, 107⅛@107⅜; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 118⅜@119; do., December, 1864, 117⅜@118; do., May, 1865, 116⅞@117⅛; do., August, 1865, 115⅝@116⅛; do., September, 1865, 115⅛@115⅝; do. October, 1865, 114⅞@115⅛; Gold, 141⅛@141⅜. Silver, 135@136¾.

—The following is the business statement for the month of August, 1867, just received from the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, Philadelphia:—

CR.

Balances on hand August 1		$8,221,621·63
Receipts during the month, viz.:—		
General Treasury, including Customs	$3,792 423·49	
Post Office Fund	21,794·38	
Disburser's Fund	1,091,583·57	4,905,803·44
		$13,127,427·07

DR.

Payments during the month, viz.:—		
General Treasury	$1,528,828·54	
Post Office	64,583·47	
Interest	4,678 488·53	
Disbursers	1,063,021·90	$7,334,922·24
Balance at close of business this day		$5,792,504·83

TEMPORARY LOAN DEPARTMENT.

Balance due to Depositors on August 1	$144,100
Repayment to Depositors during the month	17,900
Balances due to Depositors at close of business this day	$126,200
Fractional Currency redeemed during the month	$179,182

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Sept. 2.—The stock of No. 1 Quercitron Bark is exceedingly light, and the demand fair at an advance. Sales at $45 ₱ ton.

Cloverseed is dull, with small sales from second hands at $8·50@9 ₱ 64 pounds. Timothy is in moderate request, and the arrivals are few. Sales of 500 bush. at $3. Flaxseed is steady, with sales of 1000 bush. at $2·75@2·78.

The Flour market continues greatly depressed, and prices are decidedly weak and in favor of buyers. There is no shipping demand, and the home consumers purchase only enough to supply immediate wants. Sales of a few hundred bbls. at $7@7·50 for superfine; $8@8·50 for old stock extra; $9@10 for new do.; $11@12 for new Wheat extra family; $11@12 for Northwestern do.; and $13@14 for fancy, as to quality. Rye Flour is lower; sales at $8·50@9 200 bbls. Brandywine Corn Meal sold on secret terms.

The Wheat market is dull, and prices barely maintained. Sales of 1000 bush. at $2·30@2·40; white ranges from $2·50 to $2·75. 500 bush. new Western Rye were taken at $1·34@1·60. Corn is quiet and higher; sales of 2000 bush. at $1·27 for yellow, and $1·25@1·26 for Western mixed. Oats remain without change; sales of 2000 bush. at 65@68c.

Whisky—Common is offered at 25@27c. ₱ gallon, in bond.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Sept. 2.—Beef Cattle were dull this week, and prices were unsettled and rather lower. About 1900 head arrived and sold at from 16 to 16½c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 14@15c. for fair to good; and 10@13 ₱ pound for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

23 head Owen Smith, Western, 8¼@9¼.
71 " A. Christy & Bro., Virginia, 7½@9¼, gross.
113 " P. McFillen, Western, 8¼@9½, gross.
100 " P. Hathaway, Western, 7½@9½, gross.
96 " J. S. Kirk, Chester co., 8@9¼, gross.
105 " J. McFillen, Western, 8@9, gross.
40 " E. S. McFillen, Western, 8@9½, gross.
170 " M. Fuller & Co., Western, 8@9½, gross.
200 " Mooney & Smith, Western, 8@9½, gross.
60 " T. Mooney & Bro., Western, 8@8½, gross.
73 " L. Frank, Western, 7@8, gross.
115 " Frank & Shomberg, Western, 7@8¼, grs.
80 " Hape & Co., Western, 7@8¼, gross.
54 " Bloom & Co., Western, 8@8, gross.
88 " J. Auil, Western, 8¼@8, gross.
90 " Chandler & Co., Western, 7¼@9, gross.

Cows were unchanged; 250 head sold at $45 50 for Springers, and $60@80 ₱ head for Cow and Calf.

Sheep were dull; 12,000 head arrived and partly sold at from 5@5½c. ₱ pound, gross, as to condition.

Hogs were in fair demand; 3000 head sold at the different yards at from $10@10·50 ₱ 100 pound, net.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....SEPTEMBER 2.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.
7 A. M.....69|11 A. M.....73|2 P. M.....76

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, 52 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with cotton and naval stores to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Prus. barque Fidelio, Kendt, from Liverpool July 1, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.

Barque J. Mathues, Laughlin, 10 days from Gibara, Cuba, with sugar to G. W. Bernadou & Bro. Left brig

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Situation in Europe—Napoleon's Speech on Peace.

From the N. Y. Herald.

By a special telegram through the Atlantic cable, dated in Lille, France, Friday afternoon, we were informed that the Emperor Napoleon, who met with a temporary delay on his journey from Arras towards Paris, appeared on the Bourse of the first named city and addressed the assembled financiers and dealers on the present aspect of political affairs. His Majesty said that "business would progress better if certain journals did not exaggerate the situation. I hope," added the Emperor, "that commerce will improve with the certainty of peace, and I shall do everything in my power to reëstablish confidence."

The city of Lille is perhaps the most important manufacturing centre in France. Its artisans have to work hard for small wages. They are rather poorly housed in crowded tenements, and not overfed at any time. They are, however, intelligent and of independent minds, and grumble ominously when the country is about to be disturbed and trade depressed by war, for the men of Lille have come of late to prefer the shuttle to the rifle or sabre. To such a population it must be very agreeable to have from the imperial lips an assurance of the "certainty of peace," accompanied by a promise that their ruler would do everything in his power to "reëstablish confidence."

The use of the words "reëstablish confidence" leads to the inference that the situation, as tending to war, had impaired it, and perhaps the knowledge of this highly important fact imposed on Napoleon what we may term a necessity for the delivery of the very significant words which our special correspondent transmitted by the cable.

We learn, indeed, from other sources, under date of Friday, that a more secure feeling has been created in the mind of the public at large by the news reports from Paris. We are told that Napoleon has given pacific assurances to Prussia, and that it is expected that an imperial note will immediately be issued from the French Foreign office declaring a like policy for the empire to the world. Identical with this, the Stuttgart *Gazette*, the organ of the King of Wurtemburg, denies that the plan of a South German Bund was even mentioned during the Salzburg conference, and it is to be presumed that the King is accurately informed on the subject.

What does this mean? Has Napoleon sounded the feeling of France, and read it more accurately since his visit to the camp at Chalons and the Salzburg conference. Has he measured the strength of North Germany with more care, and estimated the value of a South German alliance more truly? Perhaps he has; and, if so, his present professions are likely to be sincere.

We must not, however, trust too much to appearances, or place unlimited faith in the words of the French monarch. We recollect that on the 1st of January, 1859, the Emperor Napoleon suddenly and openly delivered his war insult to Baron Huebner, the Austrian Minister in Paris, at a levee at the Tuileries. A war panic immediately followed, and prevailed with great intensity on the Paris Bourse on the days of the 3d and 4th of the month. On the 7th of January, thirty thousand Austrian soldiers had marched for Italy; yet on the very same day the Paris *Moniteur* published an article written to "soothe the panic." A month later, on the 7th of February, 1859, Napoleon opened the session of the French Legislature with a speech, in which he said: "Far be from us, then, these false alarms, these unjust suspicions, these interested apprehensions, as peace, I hope, will not be disturbed. Resume, then, calmly the usual course of your labors. I have explained to you the state of our foreign relations, and this explanation corresponds with all that I have made known during the last two months, both at home and abroad. You will, I flatter myself, find that my policy has never ceased to be otherwise than firm, but conciliatory."

On the 19th of April the *Moniteur* had a "pacific" article; and yet on the 24th of the same month the commands of the French army were assigned to the marshals, and the Sardinian frontier was crossed the next day.

Peace may now be maintained in Europe; but our readers may not be surprised should they hear of war.

When Shall We Have Peace?

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The first interest of the American people is justice; but the second—hardly less important, and more palpably urgent—is peace. We need to build, and repair, and restore, and replant. Vast regions, lately devastated by civil war, still lie waste; multitudes of widows and orphans of the war, in spite of returning abundance, are thin-clad and famishing. There is much capital at the North which should be transferred to the South, and there invested in draining swamps, civilizing wilds, erecting factories, and making all manner of useful wares and fabrics. Something is being done in the right direction; but immensely more awaits the advent of assured peace.

How long must that be still awaited?

Had President Johnson called the late Congress directly on his accession to power, and said to it:—"The Rebellion is ended; the work of reconstruction should begin at once. I propose such and such bases; consider and modify them as you shall see fit"—all would have been ended ere this. Those who had been Rebels were then ready and anxious for reconstruction, and prepared to accept any terms that did not threaten their property or their lives.

Mr. Johnson did not call Congress: he devised and promulgated a programme of his own. It had all the faults which are attributed to the plan of Congress, differing from that only in putting the Southern blacks, who were mainly loyal, under the feet of the whites, who had nearly all been Rebels.

Congress at length met, and dissented from the President's programme; but was quite too tardy in perfecting and submitting one of its own. The Southern whites, believing they were at liberty to choose, adhered to the President's plan; the blacks, with nearly all whites who had been loyal throughout, sided with Congress. Hence reconstruction halted while an appeal was taken to the people of the loyal States, which resulted in an overwhelming majority for Congress; which thereupon revised its terms of reconstruction, making them less favorable to the ex-Rebels than they had been. Its new terms differ radically from the old in this: they are not a proffer to be considered; they are laws to be obeyed. And the Indications have been favorable to general obedience.

But Mr. Johnson interposes again, and opens a new fight with Congress, by suspending the Secretary of War, and ordering a removal of the more radical district commanders. He thus inaugurates a new struggle, which threatens to be a long and bitter one.

But why should it? Who is to gain by it?

If the Southern States shall promptly comply with the requirements of Congress, the work of reconstruction may be soon completed. The machinery is in motion; the registrations are nearly completed; every State may be organized as Congress prescribes before this year closes. But if, on the contrary, the South shall reject the terms of Congress, we are all at sea for no one knows how long. Meantime, military rule must be maintained at the South at heavy cost, while peace, security and thrift cannot return. The present Congress holds till March 3, 1869; and no one imagines that it will meantime abandon the course which it has already marked out. The South may have reconstruction and peace by accepting the terms dictated by Congress; it may reject these, and cling to Johnson if it will; but, if it should, all must await in doubt and feud the issue of the next Presidential contest.

—Who wishes thus to protract a fruitless strife, a pernicious uncertainty? What is to be gained thereby? and who will gain it?

If the South should now refuse to reconstruct her States as Congress has prescribed, she cannot think so badly as she has talked of military despotism. She will virtually say that her position is quite tolerable when contrasted with a form of self-government which recognizes and treats blacks as men. To reject the terms of Congress would be to defy that body to do its worst.

Let us have peace!—not some time nor perhaps, but surely and soon! Industry and business are weary of waiting while politicians play out their little game. Let us have none other than a real peace; but let us have this surely and soon!

The Fate of the Republic—Despotism or Anarchy.

From the N. Y. Herald.

For two years the party which has held the power has been trying to restore harmony to the country. For six months the work went bravely on, and we had hope. The President, however, backed by a Cabinet created only for evil, and urged on by a rabid rebel faction which appreciates nothing but force, threw in the first element of discord, and the political duel between the Executive and Congress then had its birth. The radical faction were apparently only too happy to pick up the gauntlet which Mr. Johnson threw to them. The contest continued for many months; the President almost reached out his hand for the purple. Congress, defeating the effort, has struck in its turn for a military dictatorship. Still the fight goes on, and the end is not yet. Now, the struggle is narrowed down, and argument almost ceases to be one of its elements. Now it is force! Who is to reconstruct the country, the Congressional or the Executive power? If the former alone, then we have a usurpation and a dictatorial government; if the latter alone, then here, too, we have a dictator. Congress undoubtedly intended, in its late laws, to make General Grant the focus of force, who thus, as "Mayor of the Palace," was to hold Mr. Johnson a nonentity—a mythical power. The contest between the rivals trembles in the brink of open war. In the mean time they have forgotten every interest of the country; wrecked our finances and internal improvements; swept the ocean of our commerce; marched on in such a mad party race that nothing save the youthful vigor of the nation stands the staggering blows dealt against it. It is evident that the problem of reconstruction has not been well dealt with. It was not commenced in a proper manner, and the mending process has been going on from bad to worse until the sword alone threatens to cut the knot so stupidly entangled.

What are the remedies proposed in this crisis? On the part of Congress it is advocated that the President be impeached, and that the President of the Senate, Mr. Wade, on the moment and before trial, proceed to the White House and eject Mr. Johnson by force if necessary. If General Grant refuses to lend himself to the seizing of the Government by one of its branches, he must give place to some general who will not so refuse. The executive plan is not inferior in boldness, and leans for support upon the Bonaparte method—the overthrow of Congress and the absorption of its powers within the Executive—in fact, a dictatorship. In all this turmoil the radical organs published throughout the country, and especially in this city, know not where they stand. They and the radical leaders have, like Phaeton, tried to drive the chariot of the sun for a day, and, finding the task beyond their skill, now require a Jupiter to restore harmony. They have not yet the boldness to take extreme measures, but are tremulously trying to push each other up to the point. One of their great leaders, Mr. Stevens, bolder and more honest than his fellows, frankly avows that Congress has attempted a usurpation of all power—an overthrow of the Constitution and the establishment of a revolutionary government. The political weapon, the negro franchise, with which they struck for power in the South, has such a dread recoil that it makes the North tremble; and society, as reconstructed there, threatens, by its proconsular system, to contaminate the whole nation; threatens to pour its wave of ignorance northward; threatens the stability of the republic; for this is a representative government, and intelligence is now in the minority.

If the country is allowed in this way to be made a political football, kicked and torn by the narrow ideas of party rule, then we are to have naught but anarchy; its attendant internal dissensions; the splitting into fragments; the overturning of all social progress and material development; and, after long labor and pains that will destroy all that we prize, then must come the birth of despotism; for despotism reaches and culminates in power, side by side with ruin. To this we march with such rapid strides that few among those who now contend for power dare face the results which they have challenged. There is but one exit from the maelstrom, and that lies in the intelligence, the common sense of our people, both North and South. They must rise in the coming elections, overturn the contending factions, and, basing the Government on intelligence, not ignorance, restore the republic.

The Question of Relative Authority—A Pitiful Dispute.

From the N. Y. Times.

The dispute raised by the President touching the powers of the General-in-Chief under the Reconstruction acts is characteristic, and in the least degree discreditable. It is another illustration of the disingenuous spirit that prevails at the White House in regard to the interpretation of Congressional enactments. And it exemplifies the dishonesty of Mr. Johnson in all that he has done or proposes to do on the subject of reconstruction under the existing laws.

With the help of pettifoggers, it seems, Mr. Johnson has discovered that the Supplementary act of the special session is in certain respects susceptible of an interpretation favorable to his pretensions. By some looseness of language, a pretext is alleged to be afforded for the opinion that the act does not confer on General Grant the plenary powers with which public opinion has endowed him. The prevailing idea is that, under the law, the General has absolute authority over the work of reconstruction—that he is, in fact, its administrator, clothed with all the powers and attributes essential to its efficiency. The President, however, with Mr. Buchanan's Attorney-General at his back, insists that an exact rendering of the terms of the law limits Grant's power to the single question of removals, and does not authorize him to instruct the district commanders; that this, one of the vital points of reconstruction, remains subject to the order of the President alone.

Evidently the difficulty thus raised by Mr. Johnson is a mere device to defeat the purpose of the law, and for the time to gain a factious advantage over Congress. Mr. Johnson does not pretend, nor can any man pretend, that the version he gives to the law harmonizes with the intentions of Congress. There is no room for difference of opinion as to what these intentions were. It is not denied in any quarter that Congress designed to confer absolute authority on General Grant—to invest him with suspensory power over the whole matter—to make him the responsible administrator and the final judge in all affairs pertaining to the reconstruction plan. These being the admitted purposes of Congress—these the admitted ideas conveyed by a broad and general consideration of the statute—Mr. Johnson has no right to go beyond or behind them, and to profit by slight verbal omissions or vagueness which Congress, in its haste, may have committed. A Five Points lawyer would be expected to resort to tricks of this kind. The professional knave who studies law only that he may frustrate its provisions would be at liberty to profit by the most trivial blunder in the wording of an act. But Mr. Johnson, as the President, is not privileged to govern the country according to the notions of the Tombs' lawyers, or to fight Congress with weapons furnished by pettifoggers. His duty is to accept the law according to its manifest purpose—to accept the declared and well-understood objects of Congress as the key to the interpretation of its enactments—and to disregard all laws that are at variance with their general scope and aim.

The fact that Mr. Johnson refuses to recognize this conception of his duty, and prefers instead to obey the promptings of mercenary adherents and unscrupulous pettifoggers, is proof that he can no longer be entrusted with the administration of the law. The functionary who examines the law simply that he may bring it to naught, by that circumstance demonstrates his unfitness for his office. And the Executive who assails authority which Congress intended to make independent of him, and employs the accidental advantages of a constitutional position to pick holes in measures formed to provide for the safety and unity of the republic, provokes the exercise of harsher means of restraint than have yet been employed against him.

The President and General Grant.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

An act of Congress is not a riddle to which ingenious minds may furnish a dozen answers. It is the law of the land, and is as binding upon the President as upon the humblest citizen—more binding upon him because he is sworn to execute it. In the private citizen evasion may be but a fault; in the public officer it is a crime. In the highest officer it is the highest crime, and ignorance of the law will not avail to shield the President from the consequences of disobedience. The past is irrecoverable, but Mr. Johuson may possibly atone for it in the future. We would simply ask if it is probable that the people will endure for one year and seven months that fatal and unnecessary war upon the laws which he vindictively forces upon them? They ask him for peace. Are they to forever beg what it is in their power to command?

The President understands the Reconstruction law. Of that there is no doubt, for he has explained it. We shall see what that explanation is. The present issue, no longer upon general principle, is narrowed down to a plain question of fact—whether the paramount authority over the Rebel States is given by Congress to the District Commanders and the General of the Army, or to the President. Mr. Johnson now claims that the law gives him the authority; let us see what he declared little more than a month ago, in his veto message of July 19. "In conclusion," said the President, "I must respectfully ask the attention of Congress to the consideration of one more question arising under this bill. It vests in the Military Commanders, subject only to the approval of the General of the Army of the United States, an unlimited power to remove from office any civil or military officer in each of these ten States; and the further power, subject to the same approval, to detail or appoint any military officer or soldier of the United States to perform the duties of the officer so removed, and to fill all vacancies occurring in those States by death, resignation, or otherwise." Unlimited power, it will be observed, and not subject to the approval of the President, but *only* to the approval of the General. Mr. Johnson continues his interpretation of the law: "Within a period less than a year the legislation of Congress has attempted to strip the executive department of the Government of some of its essential powers. The Constitution, and the oath provided in it, devolve upon the President the power and duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed. The Constitution, in order to carry out this power, gives him the choice of the agents, and makes them subject to his control and supervision; but in the execution of these laws the constitutional obligation upon the President remains, but the power to exercise that constitutional duty is effectually taken away. The military commander is, as to the power of appointment, made to take the place of the President, and the General of the Army the place of the Senate, and any attempt on the part of the President to assert his own constitutional powers may, under pretense of law, be met by official insubordination. It is to be feared that these military officers, looking to the authority given by these laws, rather than to the letter of the Constitution, will recognize no authority but the Commander of the District and the General of the Army." The power of the President is effectually taken away; the Military Commander takes the place of the President. This was Mr. Johnson's official construction of the law, and he declared expressly that if the Executive trust, which he supposed to be constitutionally vested in the President, "is to be taken from him and vested in a subordinate officer, the responsibility will be with Congress in clothing the subordinates with unconstitutional power, and with the officer who assumes its exercise." It was understood by Congress, when this message was received, that Mr. Johnson declared in it that he would yield to the law under protest; it is not forgotten that the suspicion that he would resist nearly resulted in his immediate impeachment. His construction of the Constitution is not an element of the dispute; he has held nearly all the laws passed by the Thirty-ninth Congress unconstitutional. The question is solely one of understanding of the law, and obedience. "The remedy," he then said, "must come from the people themselves."

But now where does Andrew Johnson seek his remedy? In his own arbitrary power. He forces his interpretation of the law upon General Grant, and compels Grant to submit to it. Grant has the law behind him, Congress to lean upon, the President's own intrepretation as an argument, the people to sustain him, yet he is overruled by Presidential tyranny. Johnson has admitted that he is not to be the judge between himself and Congress, admits that the laws are binding till repealed, whether constitutional or not, yet makes himself the judge, and repeals at his pleasure. He appoints and directs, though he has announced that the law gives to the General the ultimate control of appointments. He tears from Grant's reluctant hands the weapons with which Congress armed him, and usurps all the authority of which he solemnly proclaimed he had been absolutely deprived.

But was Mr. Johnson's July interpretation of the law right, so far as he declared that Congress gave the supreme executive power to the General? Unquestionably. There may be verbal looseness in some of the sections, but the law itself is plain. Everywhere the General of the Army, not the President, is named as the officer to whom all appeals shall be made, by whom alone any order may be disapproved. And to secure by double security the meaning which stood self-revealed and clear as the sun, Congress added the eleventh section, which declares, "That all the provisions of this act, and the acts to which this is supplementary, shall be construed liberally to the end that all the intents thereof may be fully and perfectly carried out." Audrew Johnson knows these intents, but he construes every word with an intellect which, to gain its end, is not ashamed to affect the most abject and grovelling imbecility. We regret that General Grant did not maintain the rights given to him by Congress, but he may yet more clearly understand the law of which he is the executive. He has only to assert the constitutional powers given him by Congress, by the law maker, to conquer for the people. The President cannot remove or suspend *him*. Congress, in imposing upon him the responsibility of executing its laws, placed its invincible spear in his hand, and its impenetrable buckler on his arm.

Powers of the General of the Army Under the Reconstruction Law.

From the N. Y. World.

It has been currently, and we suppose truly, reported for the last two days that a difference has arisen between President Johnson and General Grant, and that the General had declined to issue a particular order of the President. General Grant seems to have become convinced that he was wrong, and that his authority had no such scope as he had hastily been led to suppose. We have printed the order issued by him Thursday, under the President's direction, which virtually rescinds certain sections of the curious and presumptuous order by which he promulgated the removal of Sheridan. General Grant forbade Sheridan's successor to alter or revoke any of his orders: the President causes General Hancock to be informed by General Grant himself that he is at full liberty to exercise all the powers conferred by law on any of the District Commanders. General Grant ordered Sheridan to report to him in person at Washington before going West; he now orders Sheridan, by the command of the President, to proceed forthwith to Fort Leavenworth, without making any such detour.

As General Grant undoubtedly acted from a sense of duty in hesitating to obey the command of the President, and from a more deliberate and better informed sense of duty in finally complying, it is of some interest to trace the grounds both of the hesitation and the compliance. We insert the second supplementary Reconstruction bill entire, the difference of opinion being simply a question as to its proper interpretation:—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it is hereby declared to have been the true intent and meaning of the act of the 2d day of March, 1867, entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States," and of the act supplementary thereto, passed on the 23d day of March, 1867, that the governments then existing in the Rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas were not legal State governments, and that thereafter said governments, if continued, were continued subject in all respects to the military commanders of the respective districts, and to paramount authority of Congress.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That the commander of any district named in said act shall have power, subject to the disapproval of the General of the Army of the United States, and to have effect until disapproved, whenever in the opinion of such commander the proper administration of said act shall require it, to suspend or remove from office, or from the performance of official duties, and the exercise of official powers, any officer or person holding or exercising, or professing to hold or exercise, any civil or military office or duty in such district under any power, election, appointment, or authority derived from, or granted by, or claimed under, any so-called State, or the Government thereof, or any municipal or other division thereof; and upon such suspension or removal, such commander, subject to the disapproval of the General aforesaid, shall have power to provide from time to time for the performance of the said duties of such officer or person so suspended or removed, by the detail of some competent officer or soldier of the army, or by the appointment of some other person to perform the same, and to fill vacancies occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, That the General of the Armies of the United States shall be invested with all the powers of suspension, removal, appointment, and detail granted in the preceding section to District Commanders.

Section 4. And be it further enacted, That the acts of the officers of the army already done in removing in said districts persons exercising the functions of civil officers, and appointing others in their stead, are hereby confirmed. Provided, That any person heretofore or hereafter appointed by any District Commander to exercise the functions of any civil office, may be removed either by the military officers in command of the district or by the General of the Army.

Section 5. And be it further enacted, That the Boards of Registration provided for in the act entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States,' passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate restoration," passed March 23, 1867, shall have power, and it shall be their duty, before allowing the registration of any person, to ascertain upon such facts or information as they can obtain, whether such person is entitled to be registered under said act, and the oath required by said act shall not be conclusive on such question, and no person shall be registered unless such Board shall decide that he is entitled thereto; and such Board shall also have power to examine under oath (to be administered by any member of such Board) any one touching the qualification of any person claiming registration; but in every case of refusal by the Board to register an applicant, and in every case of striking his name from the list as hereinafter provided, the Board shall make a note or memorandum, which shall be returned with the registration to the Commanding General of the district, setting forth the ground of such refusal or striking from the list: Provided, that no person shall be disqualified as a member of any board of registration by reason of race or color.

Section 6. And be it further enacted, That the true intent and meaning of the oath prescribed in said supplementary act is (among other things) that no person who has been a member of the Legislature of any State, or who has held any executive or judicial office in any State, whether he has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States or not, and whether he was holding such office at the commencement of the Rebellion, or had held it before, and who has afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof, is entitled to be registered or to vote, and the words "executive and judicial officers in any State" in said oath mentioned, shall be construed to include all civil officers created by law for the administration of any general law of a State, or for the administration of justice, or for the keeping of the public peace.

Section 7. And be it further enacted, That the time for completing the original registration provided for in said act may, in the discretion of the commander of any district, be extended to the first day of October, 1867; and the boards of registration shall have power, and it shall be their duty, commencing fourteen days prior to any election under said act, and upon reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, to revise, for a period of five days, the registration lists; and, upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike the name of such person from the list, and such person shall not be allowed to vote. And such Board shall also, during the same person, add to such registry the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by said act who have not been already registered. And no person shall at any time be entitled to be registered or to vote by reason of any Executive pardon or amnesty for any act or thing which, without such pardon or amnesty, would disqualify him from registration or voting.

Section 8. And be it further enacted, That section four of said last named act shall be construed to authorize the commanding general named therein, whenever he shall deem it needful, to remove any member of a board of registration, and to appoint another in his stead, and to fill any vacancy in such board.

Section 9. And be it further enacted, That all members of said boards of registration, and all persons hereafter elected or appointed to office in said military districts, under any so-called State or municipal authority, or by detail or appointment of the district commanders, shall be required to take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States.

Section 10. And be it further enacted, That no district commander or member of the board of registration, or any of the officers or appointees acting under them, shall be bound in his action by any opinion of any civil officer of the United States.

Section 11. And be it futher enacted, That all the provisions of this act, and the acts to which this is supplementary, shall be construed liberally to the end that all the intents thereof may be fully and perfectly carried out.

A close reading of the context will show that the powers conferred on the General of the Army relate solely to the removal and appointment of civil officers in the State Governments, and to no other subject whatever. This is so evident, on a careful reading of the act, as to preclude elucidation. Still, questions might arise as to the completeness of General Grant's authority within this narrow sphere. The third section would seem to make it plenary, but a more careful examination will show that it is limited. There are two kinds of interference permitted to the General; one supervisory over the action of the District Commanders, the other a direct intervention without their agency. The first is very carefully limited. It consists solely in the power to annul orders made by the District Commanders. These commanders have full power to remove any State officers they please, to appoint whomsoever they please for their successors, and orders take effect immediately without the approval of the General of the Army. The authority conferred on him is not that of approval but of "disapproval;" that is to say, the order goes into effect without his approval, but he can annul it afterwards if he chooses to intervene for that purpose. He cannot intervene to keep the orders of a District Commander in force, but only to revoke them. His direction, therefore, to General Sheridan's successor not to modify any of Sheridan's orders was in excess of his authority. The law authorizes General Hancock (see proviso to section 4) to remove any of General Sheridan's appointees he thinks fit, and to appoint whom he thinks fit in their place. General Grant can, to be sure, afterwards revoke his action if so inclined; but the law gives him no authority to interfere beforehand to prevent it. His forbidding the revocation of Sheridan's orders was clearly illegal, as he seems to be himself now convinced.

With regard to the powers which General Grant may exercise directly and *de novo* in the Military Districts, they are confined solely to the removal of civil officers and filling the vacancies. He can displace whom he will; appoint whom he will; and neither the District Commanders below him, nor the President above him can interfere. The reason why the President cannot interfere is that General Grant possesses this authority by law, and the President is as much bound to obey the law as the lowest subordinate in the army. And, for precisely the same reason, General Grant cannot forbid a District Commander to exercise any authority which the law declares he may exercise. This is why his prohibition to modify Sheridan's orders is illegal.

The release of the District Commanders, by the tenth section of the act, from obligation to pay any regard to any civil officer of the United States as to the extent of their powers, goes for nothing as against the President, who, besides being a civil officer, is the Commander-in-Chief of the Army. The District Commanders would be obliged to defer to the opinion of the President respecting the extent of their powers, though not to that of the Judges of the Supreme Court, who are merely civil officers. No law can be passed abridging the military authority of the President as Commander-in-Chief of the Army; or if passed, it would be null and bind nobody.

Whether the second section of the Army Appropriation bill is constitutional, is a point we will not now discuss; but even conceding it to come within the authority of Congress to "make rules for the government of the land and naval forces," it is perfectly nugatory as a restraint upon the military authority of the President. It requires all military orders of the President to be issued through the headquarters of the General of the Army, made stationary in Washington. The question is, can the General refuse to issue any order which he is directed to issue by the President? No such authority is conferred on him in the law by express words; but the Constitution does by express words make the President Commander-in-Chief, an authority which would be nullified if the only officer through whom he can issue orders had any choice as to whether he would obey.

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

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Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE IN LOTS ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865,'66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Erricsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

F. HOFFMANN, JR.,

NO. 825 ARCH STREET,

FURNISHING GOODS,

(Late G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight,)

FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES
SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO
UNDERCLOTHING.

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J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

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Part of the Second, and the whole of the Third and Fourth Floors of

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The Corps of Teachers has no superior.

Education for the Counting-room in the shortest possible time consistent with the interests of the student.

Send for circular.

JACOB H. TAYLOR, President.
PARK SPRING, Vice-President. 6 23 6m

HAMILTON INSTITUTE—DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 2310 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia, commences its next session on MONDAY, September 9. For circulars containing particulars apply at the School.

8 26 12t P. A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

RUGBY ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG MEN and Boys, No. 1413 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.—Re-opens September 16. Pupils prepared for business or professional life, or for high standing in college.

A first-class Primary Department in separate rooms. Circulars, with full information, at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street. 8 12 2m

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, AND ENGLISH School, S. E. corner of THIRTEENTH and LOCUST Streets, will reopen SEPTEMBER 9th. For reduced terms in English studies, etc., see Circulars, or inquire of the Principal.

8 31 12t* B. KENDALL, A. M.

FRENCH, LATIN, AND GERMAN TAUGHT in schools and families.

Professor M. RADEN,
Applications will be received at Mrs. J. Hamilton's Bookstore, No. 1344 CHESNUT Street. 8 21 1m

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET above Spruce.

The CLASSICAL ISTITUTE will be reopened SEPTEMBER 2d.

J. W. FAIRES, D. D.,
8 24 1m* Principal.

THE SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, corner of FILBERT Street and N. W. PENN Square, will reopen on Monday, September 2.

W. J. HORSTMANN, Vice President.
8 17 3w P. F. MORRIS, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXCURSIONS.

THE SPLENDID NEW IRON Steamer EDWIN FORREST, Captain F. Bradshaw, leaves for Tacony, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, Fieldsboro', and Trenton.

Leaves 2d Pier sh. Arch.			Leaves South Trenton.		
Saturday, Aug. 24,	7	A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 24,	11	A. M.
Monday, " 26,	9	"	Monday, " 26,	1	P. M.
Tuesday, " 27,	10	"	Tuesday, " 27,	2	"
Wednesday, " 28,	10	"	Wednesday, " 28,	2	"
Thursday, " 29,	11	"	Thursday, " 29,	3	"
Friday, " 30,	12	"	Friday, " 30,	4	"
Saturday, " 31,	12:30	P. M.	Saturday, " 31,	4	"

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way. Intermediate places, 25 cents each way. Excursion, 40 cents. 8 21 1m

FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 cents; Chester or Hook, 10 cents.

On and after MONDAY, July 8, the steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT Street wharf at 9:45 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. Returning, leaves Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 12:45 P. M.

Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents; excursion tickets, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 8 27 6t

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILMINGTON, Del.—The steamer ELIZA HANCOX will leave DOCK Street Wharf daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Fare for the round trip.....50 cents
Single ticket.....30 cents
Chester and Marcus Hook.....20 cents

For further particulars, apply on board.
7 22 tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

JAMES E. EVANS, GUN-MAKER, SOUTH Second street, above Second, would call the attention of sportsmen to the choice selection of BURGESS' TROUT AND BASS RODS (a new assortment), Flies, and all the usual selection of FISHING TACKLE in all its various branches.

HAND MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS altered to BREECH-LOADERS in the best manner, at the lowest rates. 7 15 tf

WILLIAM S. GRANT COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 32 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,

AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, E. & W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Oils, and Nails.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

A MILL NEAR POINT BREEZE.—Another exhibition of the manly art of self-defense came off yesterday within our city limits. At a place called Gooseneck, somewhat below Point Breeze Park, a prize-ring was staked off, and two champions of the fistic sport entered it as combatants. The names of these individuals were Paddy Daly and —— McManus. The purse for which they contended was $50.

At daylight precisely the men prepared themselves for the fight and entered the ring. About five hundred persons were present, and displayed great interest in the sport. Four or five carriage loads of *ladies* also honored the meeting with their presence. The whole affair was kept in profound secrecy; the police were unacquainted with the matter, and consequently no apprehension was felt of official interference. This knowledge produced a degree of quiet and ease among the spectators, and heightened their enjoyment of the sport.

Thirteen rounds were fought, during which the men were severely punished. The fight occupied twenty-eight minutes. McManus was declared the victor, and the purse was handed him by Gus Lindsey, who acted as final stakeholder. McManus, the victor, drew the first blood and won the first knock down. Honest Brick was the referee. Butt Riley acted as second for McManus, and Coon Hastings as second for Daly. Jerry Nolan was the umpire for McManus, and Pluck Talman for Daly. Dick Lynch, of New York, was the stakeholder. At the conclusion of the thirteenth round the audience dispersed, apparently satisfied with the result of the fight.

CONSECRATION SERVICES.—Yesterday morning the lecture room of the new Moravian church, corner of Franklin and Thompson streets, Rev. Dr. Hoffman pastor, was dedicated to the worship of God, in the presence of a large number of persons. The dedicatory sermon was preached by the Rev. Edmund de Schweinitz, President of the Moravian Theological Seminary. At the close of the discourse a collection was taken up in aid of the new enterprise, amounting to about $2000. In the afternoon a union meeting, composed largely of the scholars belonging to the Sunday School, and their teachers, was held in the same place, when addresses were made by the Rev. Drs. Hutter, Mitchell, Hoffman, and N. Gehr. In the evening Bishop D. Bigler ordained to the Presbytery the pastor, Rev. Dr. Hoffman. Rev. Robert de Schweinitz, President of the Provincial Board at Bethlehem, also took part in the service.

The building is constructed of stone, and has been in progress about one year. The lower floor embraces the lecture-room, infant and adult Sunday School rooms, pastor's study, and library room.

The windows are of stained glass, the pews are of chesnut, and are constructed in a manner which adds to the comfort of the worshippers. The ceiling, which is of plaster paris, is panelled in a way that gives beauty to the entire room. The pulpit is of walnut, and is furnished with an Episcopal chair surmounted with a cross. The floor is also covered with a fine carpet.

THE INTER-STATE FAIR AT NORRISTOWN.—The inter-State fair, to be held at Norristown on September 11, continuing one week, promises to be quite successful. The fair grounds are delightfully situated, and have natural and artificial advantages. They cover thirty acres, and, in addition to buildings, are furnished with a well-laid race course. The distance from Philadelphia is about sixteen miles, easily accessible by railroads. The managers are displaying unusual energy in getting up the fair, and it will be under the auspices of the East Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society.

Extensive co-operation is guaranteed from numerous county societies in Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and other States. Among the specialties of the fair will be a steam plough, which will be practically tested. It is claimed that the engine of the plough can be run over ordinary roads, and ascend hills at an angle of forty-five degrees. A fire-extinguisher will also be tested.

Among the horses entered are "Lady Thorn" and "Mountain Maid." These are among the best stock in the country, and can only be surpassed by "Dexter," who has retired from the turf.

FIRE.—At the corner of Fitler and Harrison streets there is a large laboratory and chemical works, known as Harrison's, a conglomeration of wooden buildings, tinted a russet by the fumes from the acids, etc., manufactured within. One of the buildings took fire yesterday morning about four o'clock, and was totally destroyed.

It appears that the workmen do not labor on Saturdays, but that the furnaces used in the business are kept going under the superintendence of two firemen. One of them had occasion to go into the consumed shed a few moments before the fire with a lighted lamp in his hand. He had scarcely set it on the ground—the floor is the bare soil—when the air seemed to have taken fire. He ran out, and escaped with a slight singeing. The fumes of the acids kept in several cisterns and exhalations from a still were inflammable—hence the catastrophe. It is a wonder that all the buildings did not go, but the firemen were on hand in good time and saved them. The loss is about five thousand dollars. Insured.

A WONDERFUL ESCAPE.—Rev. A. O. Halsey, the Pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church at Churchville, in the Twenty-third Ward, made a miraculous escape from instant death on Friday last. He was driving across the track of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, at the crossing of Nicetown lane, which is between Fisher's lane and Erie Station, when the locomotive of the 4 o'clock train up struck the rear of his wagon and completely demolished it. Mr. Halsey was thrown a distance of thirty feet, and sustained some severe bruises, although fortunately no bones were broken. The train was stopped, and Mr. Halsey was conveyed to Jenkintown, from which place he was taken to his home by Mr. B. John Stevenson. He is supposed to be internally injured. Mr. Halsey is seventy years of age.

THE COMMERCE OF PHILADELPHIA.—The annexed statement shows the number of foreign and coastwise vessels that arrived at the port of Philadelphia during the month of August, as compared with the same period last year:—

	1867. For.	Coast.	Tot.	1866. For.	Coast.	Tot.
Steamships	2	...	2	2	...	2
Ships	4	...	4	6	3	9
Barques	13	2	15	17	4	21
Brigs	21	19	40	34	25	59
Schooners	10	927	937	15	842	857
Sloops	...	546	546	...	328	328
Steamers	...	304	304	...	285	285
Barges	...	192	192	...	772	772
Boats	...	1594	1594	...	1803	1803
Total	50	3584	3634	74	4062	4136

THE RECEPTION OF BISHOP WOOD.—It is proposed to have a grand *Te Deum* sung in the Cathedral on the morning of the reception, after which those present will form in line and proceed to St. John's Orphan Asylum. West Philadelphia, where the welcome will be extended formally, and the Bishop will probably address the people. It is estimated that at least ten thousand persons will participate in the exercises of the day. It will doubtless be such a demonstration as has not taken place in this city for many years, for no one stands higher in the estimation of the Catholics of Philadelphia than the venerable and revered Bishop of the diocese.

PROBABLE FATALITY.—Mrs. Tizzard, wife of Mr. Tizzard, living on Dickerson street, below Moyamensing avenue, met with a serious accident one evening last week. At the present time she is lying in a very dangerous condition. The accident occurred in the following manner:—She left her bed-room for the bath-house, to obtain a basin of water, and on returning she missed her way and fell headlong down the stairs, breaking both her arms, receiving a severe cut over the eye, and otherwise injuring herself. Mrs. Tizzard remained insensible for over three days. She was somewhat better on Saturday last, but is not yet out of danger.

IDENTIFIED.—The lady killed on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad, at Thurlow Station, has been identified as Mrs. Warr, who resided near Fifteenth and Spring Garden streets.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....5:28 | MOON RISES....9:07
SUN SETS....6:31 | HIGH WATER....4:36

MOON'S PHASES. PHILADELPHIA. WASHINGTON.

SEPTEMBER.	D.	H.M.	H.M.
First Quarter	5	6:30 mo.	6:23 mo.
Full Moon	13	7:32 mo.	7:25 mo.
Last Quarter	20	10:04 ev.	9:57 ev.
New Moon	27	6:41 mo.	6:34 mo.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
WILLIAM C. KENT, THOMAS E. ASHMEAD, CHARLES WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Atalanta	London	New York	Aug. 17
Etna	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 17
Germania	Hamburg	New York	Aug. 17
Hansa	Southampton	New York	Aug. 20
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 21
Guiding Star	Havre	New York	Aug. 21
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 21
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 21
Moravian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 22
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 24
Persia	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 24
Malta	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 27
Allemania	Southampton	New York	Aug. 28

FOR EUROPE.

Scotia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 4
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Sept. 7
C. of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 7
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 7
U. Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 7
C. of Cork	New York	Antwerp	Sept. 7
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Cuba	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Atlantic	New York	Bremen	Sept. 14
G. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 14
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 14
San Francisco	New York	San Juan	Aug. 30
Moro Castle	New York	Havana	Sept. 5

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Juniata	Philada.	New Orleans	Aug. —
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Sept. 1
R. Hudson	Philada.	Havana	Sept. 3
Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	Sept. 5
Tioga	Philada.	New Orleans	Sept. 5
Wyoming	Philada.	Savannah	Sept. 7
J. W. Everman	Philada.	Charleston	Sept. —

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Barque Amie, Reed, 58 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.

Br. brig La Creolia, Jordan, 28 days from Nassau, via Cotinary Cay, with logwood, etc., to Budd & Comly.

Brig Fanny, Turner, 3 days from New York, in ballast to D. S. Stetson & Co.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Barque Thomas Dallett, Duncan, Richmond, J. Dallett & Co.

Barque Haifdan, Sorby (having repaired), Rotterdam, Workman & Co.

Brig Ortolan, Thomas, Genoa. Warren. Gregg&Morris.

Schr Wm. John, Street, Annapolis, L. Audenried&Co.

Schr E. Waples, Robinson, Lynn, Rommel & Hunter.

Schr M. A. Tyler, Tyler, Washington, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.

Schr M. Hand, Brooks, Greenport, Casner, Stickney & Wellington.

Schr R. Peterson, English, Saco, Captain.

Str G. H. Stout, Ford, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Str New York, Marshall, Washington, do.

Str Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Str H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Clyde, Duncan, Chester river, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Ship Wyoming, Burton, 33 days from Liverpool, with mdse. and 65 passengers to Cope Bros. 17th ult., lat. 45, lon. 62 22, spoke ship Stadacona, from St. John, N. B., for Londonderry.

Brig S. V. Merrick, Munday, 12 days from Trinidad de Cuba, in ballast to S. & W. Welsh.

Brig J. Bickmore, Graham, 7 days from Portland, with mdse. to Warren, Gregg & Morris.

Schr E. B. Shaw, Shaw, from Salem.

Schr M. Hand, Brooks, from Greenport.

Schr M. A. Tyler, Tyler, from Providence.

Schr D. S. Stires, Huntley, from Boston.

Schr J. Ponder, Hudson, from Boston

Steamer Philadelphia, Fultz, from Washington, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Norfolk, Vance, from Richmond, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Mayflower, Robinson, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Clyde, Duncan, from Chester river, with peaches to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston 31st ult.

Brig C. V. Williams, Thompson, hence for Charleston, was passed off Cape Lookout, by the steamship Falcon, at Baltimore 30th ult.

Brig Fanny Foulke, Townsend, from Wilmington, at New York 31st ult.

Schr Village Queen, Tillottson, hence, at Stonington 26th ult.

Schr R. Bullwinkle, Higgins, for Philadelphia, sailed from Savannah 29th ult.

Schr T. D. Wilder, Heather, hence for Galveston, sailed from Norfolk 29th ult.

Schr Mary Price, Garrison, for Philadelphia, cleared at Plymouth 24th ult.

Schr S. Bruen, Mershon, for Philadelphia, at Wilmington, N. C., 29th ult.

Schrs J. P. McDevitt, McFadden, and Mary Haley, Haley, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 30th ult. The J. P. McDevitt sailed again to return.

Schr Nautilus, Jameson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Rockland 25th ult.

Schrs J. Stockham, Risley; W. F. Phelps, Cranmer; J. A. Hallock, Crowell; Armenia, Cole; and F. Herbert, Crowell, hence, at Boston 30th ult.

Schr Daniel Holmes, Haywood, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 29th ult. Reports lost a man by the name of William Getz, while at work on the outer end of the mainboom. Sent a boat for him, but he went down before assistance could reach him.

Sloop Mary and Emily, Hewitt, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 30th ult.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

INTERNAL REVENUE

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 South FIFTH Street,

(One Door below Chesnut).

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All orders, etc., should be sent to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

ORDERS RECEIVE FOR STAMPED CHECK

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE. N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins at 8 o'clock.
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING,
FOURTH WEEK OF
Shakespeare's Fairy Spectacle, in five acts, of
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
with its unrivalled Scenery, Panorama, Costumes, Accoutrements, triple
TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
etc., the whole constituting a
UNIFORMITY OF EXCELLENCE
never equalled in the production of this Play.
Act 1. Spectacular Opening Scene, at 8 o'clock.
Act 2. The Silver Cataract, at 9 o'clock.
Act 3. The Illuminated Fairy Fountain, at 9½.
Act 4. The Panorama of Athens, at 10.
Act 5. The Triple Transformation Scene — The Golden Vines and Resulgent Temples of Arcadia, at 10½.
GRAND MATINEE
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.
Shakespeare's Fairy spectacle, in 5 acts, of
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
Chairs secured six days in advance. 9 2

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT.
THE FAMILY RESORT
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 26,
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
THE GREAT STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD,
IN THEIR
GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES.
For particulars see future advertisements.
J. L. CARNCROSS Manager.
E. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 8 19tf

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Sept. 2.
THE MAN OF MANY FACES.
MR. ALF. BURNETT,
ASSISTED BY MISS HELEN NASH,
In their Brilliant and Humorous Entertainment.
Mr. BURNETT will give Forty Phases of the
COMIC ELEMENTS OF SOCIETY,
as exhibited by him, for twenty years, in all the principal cities in this country and Europe.
ALF. BURNETT AS PETROLEUM V. NASBY.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Secured Seats, without extra charge, at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street. 9 2 6t

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR —BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.
MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER
respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as
SMITH'S ISLAND,
on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 4 30tf

HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS, HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE," 628
PRICES REDUCED!!!
It affords us much pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons and the public, that in consequence of a slight decline in Hoop Skirt material together with our increased facilities for manufacturing, and a strict adherence to BUYING and SELLING for CASH, we are enabled to offer all our JUSTLY CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES. And our Skirts will always, as heretofore, be found in every respect more desirable, and really cheaper than any single or double spring Hoop Skirt in the market, while our assortment is unequalled.
Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced Skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at the following rates:—16 springs, 55c.; 20 springs, 65c.; 25 springs, 75c.; 30 springs, 85c.; 35 springs, 95c.; and 40 springs, $1·00.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Whole sale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 628 ARCH Street, below Seventh.
6 10 3m rp WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

WANTS.

WANTED,
AGENTS IN EVERY CITY AND TOWN
IN
Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey
FOR THE
BROOKLYN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK
Also, a few good SOLICITORS for Philadelphia.
Call or address
E. B. COLTON,
GENERAL AGENT
2 23] NO. 637 CHESNUT STREET.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.
The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secresy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's
"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."
For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."
Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address
P. GARRETT & CO.,
NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET,
7 21f PHILADELPHIA.

WANTED—FOR THE U. S. MARINE Corps, able-bodied MEN. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to
JAMES LEWIS,
Captain and Recruiting Officer,
4 19 fmw tf No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.
OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
ST. LOUIS, Mo., August 15, 1867.
Will be sold at public auction, at the DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 907 North MAIN Street, St. Louis, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of September next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of Army Clothing and Equipage.—
72,000 Great Coats (footmen's).
58,000 Great Coats (horsemen's).
50,000 Uniform Hats.
50,000 Ostrich Feathers.
50,000 Hat Cords and Tassels (blue).
50,000 Forage Caps.
3,111 Uniform Frock Coats.
45,000 Uniform Jackets.
8,451 Veteran Reserve Jackets.
328 Knit Jackets.
18,680 Lined Sack Coats.
66,212 Unlined Sack Coats.
7,000 Overalls.
6,000 Stable Frocks.
89,425 Knit Shirts.
6,945 Knit Drawers.
20,000 Leather Neck Stocks.
1,000 Worsted Sashes.
282 Pairs Boots.
16,953 Pairs Bootees.
12,880 Pairs Trowsers (footmen's).
15,600 Pairs Trowsers (horsemen's).
50,000 Haversacks.
50,000 Knapsacks.
25,000 Rubber Blankets.
63,500 Woollen Blankets.
20,000 Pick Axes.
15,400 Pick Axe Handles.
These articles are all new, and offer great inducements to dealers throughout the country.
A small quantity of damaged property will be sold at the same time and place. Samples of all may be seen at the Depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues had.
Terms—Cash in Government funds, ten per cent. down, the balance before the goods are taken from the Depot, which must be within five days after the sale, under forfeiture of the purchase and the ten per cent. deposited.
By order of the Quartermaster-General,
JOHN F. RODGERS,
Captain and Military Storekeeper
8 19 3t United States Army.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,
NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC.
ICE PITCHERS in great variety.
A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 3 14 4p

FINE WATCHES.
We keep always on hand an assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"
Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.
11 11smthrp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.
Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable
FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16]

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
SOLID SILVER-WARE.
8 1]

AMERICAN WATCHES,
The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices,
BY
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
8 3] *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.
Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames etc. 8 16]

MOURNING MILLINERY.
ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MOURNING BONNETS,
AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.
8 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND
DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
6 5] NO. 434 RACE STREET.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

GAS FIXTURES.

CALL AND BUY YOUR GAS FIXTURES from the manufacturers.
VANKIRK & MARSHALL,
No. 912 ARCH Street.
VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, manufacture and keep all styles of Gas Fixtures and Chandeliers; also refinish old fixtures.
VANKIRK & MARSHALL HAVE A COMplete stock of Chandeliers, Brackets, Portable Stands, and Bronzes, at No. 912 ARCH Street.
VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, give especial attention to fitting up Churches, Public Halls, and Dwellings. PIPE RUN AT THE LOWEST RATES.
GOLD, GILT, AND ELECTRO SILVER-plated Gas Fixtures, at VANKIRK & MARSHALL'S, No. 912 ARCH Street.
All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. None but first-class workmen employed. 8 12d2w mwf3t

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.
THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
No. 31 North THIRD Street
Above Market.
OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 fmw

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 614 WALNUT Street. 7 24

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.
2 22] JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND
NO. 1723 CHESNUT STREET,
5 2 PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
1 31 PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling-Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
150,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loans (exempt)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40·00
15,000	100 shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150,143	Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000,100	Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250·00
*20,000·80	Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,945,000 par.	Market value	$1,670,280·75
	Cost. $1,630,552·05.	
Real Estate		35,000·00
Bills receivable for insurances made		27,637·20
Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies. Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company		38,923·90
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5475. Estimated value		2,950·00
Cash in Bank, $811,102·26.		
Cash in Drawer, $447·14.		41,540·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke.
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph B. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8]

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,
$2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·98
Premiums	1 206,432·15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,431·18.	INCOME FOR 1866, $435,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [8 11 12 3t]

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867.....$1,763,267·30
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25]

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10 or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.	

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser. 3

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 6]

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McIlvaine,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.
PHILADELPHIA.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1867.

The Powers of the President — Their Dangerous Growth.

THERE are those who profess to be greatly alarmed at the growing tendency in our country to diminish the powers of the Executive. We are treated to declamatory leaders in some of the public journals upon the dangers of the exercise of too much power by Congress.

We confess that we do not share these apprehensions. On the contrary, aside from all temporary considerations, we regard the disposition to check and restrain the powers of the Executive as one of the most healthy indications of our times. It has for a long time been apparent to our best thinkers and observers, that the great and growing danger in our Government was from the expansion of Executive power and privileges far beyond any limit that was contemplated by the framers of the Constitution, and far too much for the safety of our free institutions. The mere growth of the country alone has extended the patronage of the President to an enormous degree, while under the rule of the slave power which so long cursed the country there was a constant augmentation of Executive influence to accomplish the sectional ends of that hateful oligarchy. It was under that rule that the dangerous and unconstitutional practice of Executive interference to direct and control the legislation of Congress grew up. During the administration of James Buchanan this was carried to such an unblushing extent, that in the great Lecompton controversy the agents of the Executive might be found regularly in the halls of Congress directing the movements of their partisans, and with their hands and pockets full of bribes in the shape of commissions for lucrative offices wherewith to *buy up* the members of easy virtue. The Executive was generally reported at that time to have boasted that he would put the Lecompton Constitution, pure and simple, through Congress within a given number of days. During the years which marked the rise and growth of the Republican party, it was a common occurrence for the President to pension off with a good fat office every recreant member of Congress who by selling himself out to the slave power had incurred retribution at the hands of his outraged and indignant constituency. Andrew Johnson was brought up and politically educated in this corrupt school of politics. Indeed, he was one of its bright and shining lights. Hence, when, by that terrible tragedy which time seems only to shroud in deeper mystery, he suddenly found himself in possession of the Presidency, he at once began to put in practice all the maxims and precedents which the slave power had given him. Unfortunately, the tremendous exigencies of the war had temporarily blinded the people to the use of extraordinary powers by the Executive, or Andrew Johnson's very first attempt to arrogate to himself the settlement of the vast problem of reconstruction would have aroused the nation instantly to its danger. The awakening, however, soon came, and it was seen to what a fearful extent Executive usurpation had grown up and fortified itself. With the downfall of the slave power the national sense was quickened and its perceptions enlightened. The unparalleled treachery of the present Executive, his attempts to defraud the nation of the just fruits of its victories over treason and rebellion; his persistent refusal to execute the laws, and his general attitude of defiance to the popular will, have brought this whole question of the dangerous growth of Executive power prominently before the people. It should now be forever settled. And it should be done, in our opinion, by reducing that power to the very lowest possible constitutional limits. It is the sheerest nonsense to talk about danger from Congress. It is like talking about the people being in danger from themselves. If self-government is safe, then Congress is safe, for Congress is the direct representative of the people. Every two years the lower House and one-third of the upper come from the people. It is, therefore, impossible that Congress should endanger the liberties of the people. It is the supreme power in the Government, made so by the Constitution—and necessarily so in a republic. But we have found, in our experience as a nation, this Executive, one-man power growing far beyond its constitutional limits. We now behold it defying the will of the people. It is time that it were restrained and brought into proper subjection. It will be fully powerful enough when it exercises only those functions with which the plain letter of the Constitution endows it. The Tenure of Office bill was a step in the right direction, but it was only a step. The Executive should be stripped of his vast patronage. It is a terrible instrument of corruption. It is unnecessary to the proper fulfilment of his duties, and is a constant temptation to doing wrong. Under that clause in the Constitution which empowers Congress to vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the courts of law, or in the Heads of Departments, the President might be stripped almost entirely of the appointing power; and by distributing the control of the patronage of the Government among various independent repositories, it would cease to become a source of improper and unconstitutional influence in the Government. We are tired of seeing the President attempt to interfere with and shape the legislation of the country. It is shameful to behold him buying up votes and seeking to carry elections with the bribery of office. It is disgusting to witness his pettifogging attempts to evade the plain intent of the laws and avoid their faithful execution. It is alarming to see him defiantly set at naught the popular will, and assume an attitude of hostility to the people such as no crowned head in Europe would dare to occupy. The remedy for all this is to apply the pruning-knife of the Constitution, and lop off these huge branches of Executive usurpation, reduce the President's power to the minimum, make him feel that he is the people's servant, and not their master; and in this particular case of Andrew Johnson, if he persists in his warfare upon the Constitution and the people, promptly bring him to answer at the bar of the Senate for his crimes and misdemeanors.

General Grant Interposes.

THE action of the General of our armies in finally issuing the order removing General Sickles, again caused a doubt to pass through the mind of the people as to whether he was really determined to throw himself in the path of the Executive madman, or permit him to undo the work of months. It seems, however, that after a careful examination of the Reconstruction act, the General discerned that he had no authority under it to prevent the removal of any district commander, and he therefore consented to what he had not the alternative of refusing. In order, however, to show to the people that, as far as the law allowed him, he was determined to prevent any counter revolution in the progress of reconstruction, he immediately issued the direction that the "District Commanders will make no appointments to civil offices of persons who have been removed by themselves or their predecessors in command."

This brief order reveals to us two very important facts in the condition of public affairs. In the first place, it shows us that, so far as legal, General Grant intends to stop the President in his headlong career. It declares in advance that, so far as it is allowable, he will act as the great mass of the loyalists of the land demand, and will not be driven from what he esteems his duty by reason of a threatened rupture with the Executive. This, in itself, is a great declaration, and one so unmistakably made that we shall be both surprised and grieved if, through any tacit assent of the General in the future, Mr. Johnson is allowed to go one jot or one tittle beyond what he is authorized to do by law.

The second revelation afforded by the order is that, in the opinion of General Grant, it is necessary to prevent the newly appointed district commanders from doing that which, if left alone, they would be likely to do. It is really the same as expressing a belief that the people of the North cannot rely with confidence on the new appointees, and that, should they be left to themselves, they would probably reinstate in power the Rebel officials removed by their predecessors. This is an extreme view of the meaning of the order, and we earnestly hope that our deductions may not be warranted by events. But it expresses a doubt as to whether or not the district commanders would act as forbidden, and implies a hesitancy in General Grant's mind as to implicitly trusting them without previous directions. The order itself is well calculated to cause renewed confidence in the loyal determination of Grant to stand by the principles of the Republican party, and is a death-knell to the hope of Wells and the band of ex-officials of the South, who have been spending their money in Washington in their endeavors to regain office with the removal of the present commanders, and who, in the hour of victory, thus found the fruit within their reach turn to ashes at their touch.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Six solid columns of what seems to be a rehash of the *Federalist* and Story on the subject of the Judiciary, have been laid before the President by Binckley on the removal of General Sickles. It may be very good and very true and all that, but then it is well to speculate how many people will read it. There was Mr. Johnson, who possibly read it, and Mr. Binckley, who certainly did. Then there are telegraph operators who read portions of the synopsis; then a number of printers each read a "take," and the proof-reader had to wade through it all; but these are all that we can think of who have in all human probability become acquainted with its contents. We have been speculating under what possible circumstances a man might be induced to read it through. We thought of railroad travelling in New Jersey, and waiting for a train, and all the other moments when *ennui* is fearfully powerful. But we have yet to find one special case in which for relief the victim would turn to the opinion of Binckley. It is worse than Mr. Johnson's speeches on his Western tour.

OUR BARBARISM.—On Saturday and Sunday the papers of our city contained in full an account of a brutal prize fight, in which two athletes sought to batter each other and gain a stake. This contest, we are told, was witnessed by some three thousand people, and took place within twenty-one miles of Cincinnati. The fact that the event was known days beforehand, that it was telegraphed all over the country, and sixty-one reporters notified to be present, is a sad commentary on the vigilance of the Ohio authorities. That in this civilized age such a brutal exhibition should be tolerated, prevents our reproaching the ancients for their love of the gladiatorial contests, or the bull-fight or cock-pit of modern days. An attempt is being made to give some good qualities to the victor because he started a subscription to aid his almost dying foe, but $50 is a poor claim to respectability, and despite his assumed generosity the contestant remains no better than the brute creation—in fact, we give the preference to brutes.

COMMISSIONER ROLLINS.—The removal of Commissioner Rollins, of the Internal Revenue Department, seems to be the chief object of the professional politicians who have the ear of the President. There is just one interest that would be promoted by the removal of this faithful officer, and that is the interest of *fraud* on the revenue in connection with distilled spirits. In Commissioner Rollins the perjured plunderers who are flooding the country with untaxed whisky have found a vigilant and relentless enemy, and it is *from them* that this effort for his removal comes. We trust that, for the sake of the revenue, they may be unsuccessful.

THE DEAD OF THE MONTH.—The New York *World* gives a list of the deaths which it has been called upon to record during the month just closed. It tells us that from Europe the cable brought intelligence on two successive days of the death of two men illustrious in science and surgery—Professor Michael Faraday, of England, and M. Velpeau, of France. Our columns have also recorded the death of Marie Sophie Amelie, ex-Queen of Naples; Mira Abdy, a well-known English authoress; Ira Aldridge, the celebrated negro actor; and Cardinal Louis Altieri, the distinguished Roman Catholic prelate. On this side of the water we have lost by death Pierre Flavien Turgeon, Archbishop of Quebec; Rev. Jeremiah Day, the venerable ex-President of Yale College; ex-Governor William B. Campbell, of Tennessee; Pierce Butler, a Southern lawyer and politician; Judges W. W. Schrugham, of New York, and James Armstrong, of Pennsylvania; Doctors John C. Warren and James Jackson, two of the most distinguished physicians of Massachusetts; and William A. Bradley, of Washington.

NAPOLEON'S MEANING.—The *Herald*, with its usual owl-like show of wisdom, examines the speeches of Napoleon, and concludes:—"The conclusion to which we feel ourselves driven by a review of the entire situation is, that Napoleon is desirous of peace; that he has convinced himself that the French people are desirous of peace; that, therefore, we shall have no war unless war becomes such a necessity as shall compel the public assent of France. There is nothing of which Napoleon, in later years particularly, has shown himself so ambitious as to be the exponent of the public mind of France. France, it is now manifest, does not wish war. Our conviction, therefore, is that we shall have none."

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The Cause of the Defects of the Reconstruction Acts.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Some of the papers, in copying and commenting on the despatches regarding the defects in the last Supplementary Reconstruction acts, undertake to correct your correspondent by attributing such defects to the conservatism of the Senate, instead of to hasty action on the part of Congress generally. Now, every one who was here during the session knows better. The so-called "conservatism of the Senate" expressed itself in doubts as to the constitutional power of Congress to prohibit the President from removing the military commanders, and to this the House yielded. But the chief defect in the law, which is the limited power conferred upon General Grant, was directly the result of rushing the bill through the blind manipulations of a Conference Committee. Every one present will remember the forcible appeals of Mr. Schofield, of Pennsylvania, against sending the bill to a Conference Committee, whose report must necessarily be voted on blindly, and the result has shown the wisdom of his position. Congress assembled under the whip and spur of Stanberry's opinion, which had just declared that there was no power in the law authorizing military commanders to make removals. "Well," said Congress, "if it be not there, let's put it there." And they did. "Now," said they, "let's give General Grant the same power"—which they did—and stopped just short of the mark. A section of three lines, investing General Grant with *all* the powers conferred upon the district commanders, would have effected more than the three whole sections which it took to give him the power to make and unmake office-holders. But I remember an incident which helps to explain this shortsightedness in part. At that time many Republicans hadn't much faith in General Grant, and a prominent Senator said to me, "We put Grant in the bill, so if he is what his friends say he is, he will have a chance to show it."

Another point some of the papers entirely overlook. They say if Grant has not sufficient power under the acts he is General-in-Chief, and his subordinates must obey the orders he may issue. Equally, in this sense, is General Grant the President's subordinate, and he must obey all *his* orders, though they may overrule everything he does.

It would be the height of folly to undertake to contradict or refute a tithe of the misstatements and gross exaggerations that have been inspired at the White House during the last week, regarding the correspondence and interviews between the President and General Grant. Yet some of them are so utterly devoid of truth, and yet so ingeniously stated, that they may possibly be credited in questions where their source and subject are not fully understood. In one of these accounts General Grant is represented as pleading the yellow fever as a reason why General Hancock should not be sent to New Orleans, and as failing to make that objection when the assignment of Gen. Thomas was under consideration. The facts simply are, that when the President broached the subject of changing commanders of the Fifth District, General Grant urged this as one of the incidental objections, and sent to the President General Sheridan's reports on the subject, in which he recommended that officers on leave at that time be permitted to remain away, as the presence of unacclimated persons would tend to greatly increase the mortality. This is all there is of that story. Other points are equally untrue. Where the President is represented as intimating to General Grant that his letter smacked of insubordination, and that the latter attempted to apologize, and where also, the President is represented as telling General Grant that if every order he should issue should provoke from him a political essay, affairs must come to a stand still, it must be understood that the President made such remarks to the correspondent who gives the account of the interview. He never said any such thing to General Grant. In conclusion, the last interview on the Hancock-Sheridan order was sought by the President, if there was any seeking about it. During this interview General Grant told the President that he considered the injunction of privacy removed from his letter on the removal of Secretary Stanton.

Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, had a lengthy interview with General Grant yesterday, during which the latter is reported to have expressed decidedly radical sentiments.—*N. Y. Times.*

The President's Despatch.

The recent order of General Grant that "District Commanders will make no appointment to civil office of persons who have been removed by themselves or their predecessors in command," does not make a new issue between General Grant and the President. There is good authority for asserting that the rumors of difficulties having occurred on this subject are groundless. The Reconstruction act vests in the General commanding the armies the same powers as are conferred upon District Commanders, in regard to removals and appointments, and, therefore, the order of General Grant is considered merely as a notice in advance that he would disapprove of such appointment as he indicates.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A DEAD LION.—The lioness which wounded M. Batty, and led to a general order of the Paris police prohibiting wild-beast "tamers" from exhibiting their art in future, died, after a Cæsarian operation performed by a veterinary surgeon.

PRINCE ALFRED AT RIO.

Arrival at Rio Janeiro of the Duke of Edinburgh.

RIO JANEIRO, August 1.—The general news here is the arrival of Captain the Duke of Edinburgh, in his ship the Galatea. The Royal Captain was saluted by the ships of war and the batteries on his arrival, with twenty-one guns—his royal standard flying at the main. The Admiral went on board the Prince's ship, contrary, perhaps, to regulation; but the royal standard supersedes all things. Be this as it may, the royal Duke came on shore, where he was entertained that evening at an excellent soiree. The Monday after, his Royal Highness was entertained at a ball given by the British residents, who treated him right royally. He left the next day for the Cape of Good Hope, on his voyage round the world.

The Prince is described—for I have not seen him—as a young man of the Georgian stamp. Now, I have never seen any of the Georges, as I was too young when in England to see the last—namely, George the Fourth. He may be, however, a good looking young man. At any rate, it is to be hoped that when he gets to the Cape of Good Hope he will have sufficiently sowed his wild oats not to propose to serve out "old Grey"—the Governor when he was last there—by stuffing a lot of stones in the old gentleman's bed, "old Grey," being then Governor of the Cape, for which prank young Master Alfred and a brother midshipman were sent on board, with a request not to send them on shore again. Alfred is a captain now, and, perhaps, will behave better.

On the 18th the Prince and the Count d'Eu visited the naval arsenal and examined the five iron-clads which are now building, and the dry-dock at Cobras Island. In the afternoon his Majesty the Emperor visited the Prince on board the frigate. On the following morning Mr. Thornton, her Britannic Majesty's Minister at this Court, gave a grand ball in honor of the Prince, at which their Majesties the Emperor and Empress, and the Count and Countess d'Eu, were present, besides the Ministers of State, many officers of the army and navy and Brazilian and foreign residents. The imperial family and the Prince only retired between two and three o'clock in the morning. On the 20th the Prince dined with the Emperor at the palace of St. Christopher. The Ministers of State, Mr. Thornton, and the English, French, and American Admirals were also honored with invitations. On the night of the 23d, the British residents of Rio de Janeiro offered his Royal Highness a splendid ball at the magnificent rooms of the Casino. The Imperial family honored the ball with their presence. His Royal Highness twice danced the Scotch reel—the first time with Mrs. Thornton, and the second with Mrs. Gunning. The Prince retired at half-past 3 o'clock in the morning, and the Imperial family immediately after, amid enthusiastic cheers. The ball broke up at 4 o'clock. On the morning of the 23d ult., the Galatea left for the Cape of Good Hope.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE PARIS POOR.—A recent return of the indigent class in Paris gives the following particulars:—In Paris, in 1863, there were 40,056 families, consisting of 101,570 individuals; in 1866 this number was increased, and the return was 40,644 families, comprising 105,119 individuals—that is, an increase of 588 families and 3549 individuals. In the population of Paris one person out of 1712 is a registered and relieved pauper. The richest quarter is the "fashionable ninth arrondissement" (l'Elysée), in which there is only one pauper out of 5365 inhabitants; the poorest is the "Gobelins," where one out of 621 gets relief. It appears that three-fourths of the persons seeking relief in Paris do not really belong to the city, but are country people tempted to Paris by what seems to them—persons totally ignorant of the increased rate of living there—fabulous wages. The average relief afforded has been 48f. 65c. per individual.

HOW TO GET FRESH AIR.—The London *Telegraph* says:—"A daring inventor is to bring the fresh air up to London, like the milk, and the meat, and the drinking water. Mr. Thomas, of Deptford, a carpenter, sees his way to a plan of pumping pure and cold rural atmosphere into the capital. The pure air is to pass through iron tunnels; the cold air is to go through other tunnels, and through ice-houses; iron pipes are to branch off to the various streets and roads, while smaller pipes are to be furnished for the houses, etc. Pure air may be obtained at the distance of Chiselhurst Common. By this invention, says the projector, it might be conveyed to any court, alley, or other close place—a plan which, in case of fever or cholera, would be most invaluable."

PROGRESS OF AUSTRALIA.—In 1865 the imports into the Australian colonies reached £35,000,000, and the exports £30,000,000. Within the last sixteen years New South Wales and Victoria have yielded £150,000,000 worth of gold, and New South Wales has produced 5,000,000 tons of coal. South Australia has also, within the last ten years, exported £5,000,000 worth of copper. The tonnage of Australasian vessels which arrived at Australasian ports in 1865 was 2,000,000, and a similar amount of tonnage left those ports during the same period. Forty years ago the number of horses, cattle, and sheep in Australia was under 400,000; the number is now nearly 35,000,000.

PNEUMATIC. — The number of telegraphic despatches received at the central station in Paris has increased so considerably that the administration, finding it impossible to send them by porters in all directions to their respective destinations, has adopted a plan for the speedy transmission of letters. A continuous series of iron tubes, sixty-five millimetres, two and a half inches in diameter, has been laid down from the central office in the Rue de Grenelle St. Germain to the Hotel des Postes, and back again to the central office. Each cylinder may contain as many as forty despatches, and a new one is sent off every ten minutes.

DIDN'T GO OFF.—A military anecdote comes from the Cape of Good Hope. The Eighty-sixth foot, under orders for the fever-stricken Mauritius, was landed and sent into camp near Port Elizabeth, there to remain until the sugar colony should have a clean bill of health. In order to test the condition of their arms, one round of blank cartridge per man was served out; but when the command came to fire a volley, four hundred and fifty-two rifles missed fire.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE REPUBLICAN CITIZENS of the various Precincts of the City of Philadelphia will, in accordance with the revised rules of the Republican Party, assemble at their various Precinct Headquarters and organize Division Associations, on TUESDAY EVENING, September 3, at 8 o'clock.
By order of Republican City Executive Committee.
WILLIAM R. LEEDS, President.
JOHN L. HILL, JOSEPH S. ALLEN, } Secretaries.
8 31 3t

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—A PENalty of one per cent. will be added upon all City Taxes for the year 1867 remaining unpaid after the 1st day of September next; two per cent. after 1st day of October; and three per cent. after the 1st day of December.
RICHARD PELTZ,
8 29 6t Receiver of Taxes.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Election for Company Officers for COMPANY A, PHILADELPHIA FIRE ZOUAVES, will be held at the City Arsenal on THURSDAY EVENING, September 12, between 7 and 9 o'clock. By order of the
[1t] BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
SEPTEMBER 2, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 12th instant.
9 2 3t WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

POST OFFICE.—
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 30, 1867.
The mails for Havana, Cuba, per steamship HENDRICK HUDSON, will close at this office on TUESDAY, September 3, at 6 o'clock A. M.
8 31 2t HENRY H. BINGHAM, P. M.

WEIGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR.—This is the most simple, safe, and economical apparatus known for making steam. It is less expensive, both in first cost and use, and its advantages are such that it must supersede every other boiler. IT CANNOT POSSIBLY BE EXPLODED; will not incrust; can be increased to any capacity by the additions of section; can be separated into sections for convenient transportation; generates steam fast and dry; economizes in space, weight, and fuel; costs less for brick work and setting up; is less liable to get out of order, and can be anywhere repaired; and can be manufactured and sold thirty per cent. less than any other boiler now in use. Engineers, machinists, and capitalists are invited to examine one of these Boilers now in operation at Henderson's Mill, Coates street, west of Twenty-first. A Company to manufacture this Boiler is being organized, and one thousand shares of stock in all are offered for sale at $50 a share, of which two-thirds has been subscribed. It will be shown to those interested, that a large profit is already being realized in the manufacture.
A model of the Boiler can be seen at the office of SAMUEL WORK, Northeast cor. THIRD and DOCK Streets, where subscriptions for shares in the Company will be received. 8 26 tf4p

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.
The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates or admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.
For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4ptf

NOW IS THE TIME TO PREPARE FOR FALL BUSINESS.
Practical instruction in Book-keeping in all its branches, Penmanship, Commercial Calculations, Forms, etc., at
CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 637 CHESNUT Street.
College now open. Catalogues furnished on application.
Evening sessions after September 15. [8 24 smwlm4p

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road,
PHILADELPHIA, August 26, 1867.
All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the Capital Stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the tenth instalment of Five Dollars per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said tenth instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office on the 10th day of September, 1867.
By order of the Board.
8 26 12t JACOB BINDER, President.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5fmw'1

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR.
RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY DECAY!
LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING.
The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined.
NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
GREY HAIR.
It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.
ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, $4·00. Sold at
DR. SWAYNE'S,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE VINE,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [8 6 fmwl4p

LOOKING-GLASSES
OF THE
BEST FRENCH PLATE,
In Every Style of Frames,
ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.
NEW ART GALLERY,
F. BOLAND & CO.,
9 2 1mrp NO. 614 ARCH STREET.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,
No. 1031 CHESNUT STREET,
WILL OPEN THIS DAY,
Trimmed Paper Patterns, of entirely new designs, for Ladies' and Children's Dresses; also,
Importer of Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings, in every variety and style of Fringes, new Satin Trimmings, Tassels, Gimps, Braids, Ribbons, Velvets, Guipure and Cluny Laces, Crape Trimmings, French Corsets, and Fancy Jet Collars and Belts. Dress and Cloak Making in all its departments.
Wedding and Travelling Outfits made to order in the most elegant manner, and at such rates as cannot fail to please.
Suits of Mourning at shortest notice; sets of Patterns for Merchants and Dressmakers now ready.
Patterns sent by mail or express to all parts of the Union. 9 2 1m

CONSTANTINE L. CARPENTER, SUCCESsor to the well-known Teacher of Dancing, D. L. Carpenter, opens his Saloon, No. 625 ARCH Street, THIS EVENING, for the reception of Scholars. Le

PIANOS.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.
6 19 3m Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT St.

FINANCIAL

AGENCY OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, September 2, 1867.
We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.
We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of
$210·75 taking in exchange U. S. 6s of 1881.
$234·50 do. do. 5-20s o 1862.
$187·00 do. do. 5-20s of 1864.
$190·50 do. do. 5-20s of 1865.
$174·50 do. do. 5-20s of '65, Jan. & July
$174·50 do. do. 5-20s of '67.
$87·00 do. do. 5 P cent. 10-40s.
$201·00 do. do 7 3-10 Cy. Aug. issue.
$181·56 do. do. 7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$175·55 do. do. 7 3-10 Cy. July issue.
(For every thousand dollars.)
We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.
8 30 1m DE HAVEN & BRO.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PECIAL AGENTS OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.
FOR THE SALE OF THEIR
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
A full supply of the BONDS on hand for immediate delivery.
All kinds of Governments taken in exchange at the highest market rates. 9 2 1m4p

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

FIRST PREMIUM!
PARIS EXPOSITION.
PATEK PHILIPPE & CO.'S
WATCHES.
THE ABOVE MAKERS HAVE RECEIVED THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
BAILEY & CO.,
No. 819 CHESNUT Street
6 fmwtf Sole Agents for Pennsylvania.

C. B. KITCHEN,
JEWELER,
S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE,
BRONZES.
ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED. CAREFULLY RE
Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line. [9 2 1tsths

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
NO. 32 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Have just received from Europe an invoice of NOVELTIES, consisting of ANIMALS' HEADS, for halls and dining-rooms; HAT-RACKS of Boar's tusks, and some very curious CLOCKS, of Chamois and Ibex horns.
The above is the first invoice of these goods in the country, and are offered at very low prices. 6 29

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM
NO CURE NO PAY.
NO CURE NO PAY.
SUFFERERS, BEWARE OF QUACK NOSTRUMS.
There are no diseases treated with less success than
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, GOUT.
The newly afflicted fly for sympathy to the many quack nostrums, which only produce worse effect, while sufferers for years repel the thought of ever being cured, and the cry of having unsuccessfully tried everything is everywhere heard. Yet a permanent cure has been discovered, after the study and practice of a life-time, by
DR. J. P. FITLER,
One of Philadelphia's oldest regular Physicians, who has made these diseases a specialty.
DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY
Contains no Mercury, Colchicum, Iodides, Minerals, or Metals, or anything injurious.
All advice free of charge. Prepared at
No. 29 South FOURTH St.
Advice gratis, sent by mail. [8 29mws 1fip

WANTS.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married man, a position as Collector, Salesman, or to make himself useful in any light business. Best reference as to character and capacity. Address J. H., office of the EVENING TELEGRAPH. 2 6t

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A STORE by a young man nineteen years old. Has some knowledge of Book-keeping. Reference.
WILLIAM B. CHAMBERS,
1t N. E. corner FIFTH and PINE Streets.

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.—The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 2. Application for admission may be made at the Academy during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.
JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M.,
8 26 mw 18t Head Master.

NOTICE.—CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, September 2, the 2 P. M. Express train to Atlantic City will be discontinued.
9 2 D. F. MUNDY, Agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

AT THE WALNUT we have the nineteenth representation of *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, in all its gorgeous array. The Walnut is still crowded every night to witness this magnificent spectacle, now in the fourth week of its run. We have no doubt it will hold the stage to good company for a month longer, but it will have to be withdrawn shortly to make way for other novelties. No one should miss seeing the great Shakesperian spectacle.

THE ARCH STREET THEATRE opens next Saturday evening with Sheridan's witty and elegant comedy of *The School for Scandal*. Mrs. John Drew will appear in her finished role of "Lady Teazle," supported by Mr. F. F. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Walcot, Jr., and other favorites.

THE NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE opens on Monday next, with Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence, *Caste*, and the new stock company.

THE AMERICAN THEATRE is already nearly finished, and will be opened positively on the 14th, with a first-rate variety troupe.

ALF. BURNETT.—This extraordinary genius in the way of facial absurdities and comical representations of the funny and queer people we meet in life's journey, commences this evening, at "Assembly Buildings," a series of his fashionable and laugnable entertainments. He will be assisted by Miss Helen Nash. Mr. Burnett's changes are instantaneous, and invariably convulse his audience. He will remain during the week. None should fail to see Burnett, who can enjoy the ludicrous when presented by a finished artist.

THE friends of Miss Emma Fowler (sister of the beautiful Millie and Clara Fowler, lost on the Evening Star) will be glad to learn that she has been engaged as a *donna seconda* by Miss Richings for her English Opera Troupe.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—On Saturday evening the various Ward Executive Committees elected one member each for the City Executive Committee.

This morning the members elect assembled at No. 416 Library street for the purpose of organization.

James McManus, of the Seventh Ward, acted as Chairman, and John G. Butler as Secretary *pro tem.*

The following permanent officers were elected:—William R. Leeds, Tenth Ward, President; Samuel Daniels, Fifteenth Ward, and William W. Taylor, Twenty-second Ward, Vice Presidents; Robert F. Gill, Second Ward, Treasurer; Isaac McBride, Twenty-sixth Ward, and John L. Hill, Ninth Ward, Secretaries.

The following are the members:—

Ward.	*Ward.*
1. Wm. Harvey Money,	15. Samuel Daniels,
2. Robert L. Gill,	16. Joseph Hash,
3. Robert G. Pigeon,	17. James McManes,
4. Richard Butler,	18. Joseph S. Allen,
5. John W. Donnelly,	19. Joseph Earnest,
6. John G. Butler,	20. ——,
7. George W. Myers,	21. John Harris, Jr.,
8. Henry L. McIntyre,	22. William M. Taylor,
9. John L. Hill,	23. William Taylor,
10. William R. Leeds,	24. ——,
11. Edward S. McGlue,	25. John Seess,
12. William Andress,	26. Isaac McBride.
13. Charles O'Neill,	27. —— ——,
14. Thomas J. Close.	28. —— ——.

BUILDING PERMITS.—The number of building permits issued during the past month, as compared with the corresponding month of last year, was as follows:—

	Aug., 1867.	*Aug.*, 1866.
Dwellings:—		
Four-story	—	5
Three-story	178	144
Two-story	134	64
Total Dwellings	312	213
School Houses	1	—
Breweries	1	3
Banks	1	—
Dye-House	2	1
Coach-Houses	3	—
Foundries	—	2
Tee-Houses	—	3
Bake-Houses	—	2
Slaughter-Houses	—	1
Distilleries	1	—
Offices	3	—
Factories	2	5
Sheds	1	2
Shops	13	17
Stores	21	19
Stables	15	20
Churches	3	4
Engine-Houses	1	1
Green-Houses	—	2
Saloons	2	2
Storehouses	4	2
Total	305	300
Alterations and additions	98	119
Grand total	403	419

THE POLICE STATISTICS FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST.—The following is the number of arrests in the various police districts of the city. It will be seen that the Third District (Lieutenant Goldey) carries off the palm in point of number:—

District.		*District.*	
1	277	14	46
2	469	15	49
3	600	16	207
4	324	18	126
5	419	Vagrant Detectives	55
6	135	Day Sergeants	23
7	114	Reserve Corps	162
8	213	Delaware Harbor	60
9	268	Schuylkill Harbor	35
10	246	Park Police	7
11	200		
12	182	Total	4250
13	33		

A BOY SEVERELY KICKED.—Jacob Walton, a little deformed boy, residing in Leiper street, Frankford, was violently kicked by a boy named Charles Fitzpatrick last night, and internally injured. It seems that a number of boys had been quarrelling before Walton's house, when a stone was thrown which struck Fitzpatrick. Walton then coming out, it was supposed, but wrongly, that he did it, and he was immediately assaulted; and being unable to defend himself, his right arm being deformed, and his left wrist but partially recovered from a severe fracture, he was thrown down, and it is said, kicked in the side. It is thought that he will recover. Alderman Comley held Fitzpatrick in $1000 bail to answer.

SNATCHING $155.—Alexander Boyd, James Burk, and Patrick O'Donnel, the latter semi-intoxicated, went into a place together in Dungannon street, near Fifteenth. While in this not over conscious condition, O'Donnel commenced to count over his money. He had laid aside $60, when Boyd, it is alleged, snatched it. O'Donnel managed to get this back, and nothing daunted, commenced again to count, and had piled up $155, when Burk essaying his hand, snatched the whole lot and made off. He was arrested near by, as was also Boyd, and both were committed by Alderman Mink in default of $1000 bail.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!—At 12 o'clock noon precisely the neighborhood of Third and Chesnut streets enjoyed the delicious sensation of an alarm of fire. The damage inflicted by the consuming element was very trifling indeed, and a few buckets of water stayed its career. The scene of miniature conflagration was the third story of the carpenter-shop at No. 26 Hudson's alley, and thither repaired at least five hundred people, three hose carriages, and a steam fire engine, all of which arrived after the subsidence of the flames. It is needless to say that five hundred disgusted people left the scene.

BURGLARS.—Last night some burglarious individuals effected an entrance into the residence of Mr. James Moore, No. 1941 South street, through the second story front window. A trunk was opened by means of a false key, and $27 appropriated. In this trunk was a valise, which was out open, but no plunder greeted the avaricious eyes of the burglars. After disposing of the $27, the enterprising gentlemen effected their escape.

HOUSE ENTERED.—On Saturday afternoon, the dwelling occupied by Mr. Magowen, No. 915 Green street, was entered by thieves and thoroughly ransacked, the family being absent at the time. It is supposed that a large amount of clothing was stolen.

STEALING A WATCH.—A man and wife, surnamed Greenwood, were arrested and committed by Alderman Tunison, for enticing a stranger into their house, on Seventh near St. Mary's street, and robbing him of his watch.

A SECOND TIME.—William McKelvey, the keeper of a saloon on Main street, Frankford, was arrested a second time, yesterday, for dealing forth liquor, contrary to law. Alderman Holme held him in $600 bail.

ALLEGED HORSE THEFT.—Patrick McGinley was arrested at Thirty-fourth and Darby road, for the alleged crime of horse-stealing. Alderman Maule committed to await a further hearing.

FIRE IN COOPERSVILLE.—About eight o'clock on Saturday a fire broke out in a cabinet shop in Coopersville, owned by Gotlieb Radell. The damage was not serious.

LINEN DUSTERS.—*Large assortment, different styles, impervious to dust, fitting neatly at the neck, selling at reduced prices, to close out stock.*
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
☞ *All kinds of Summer Clothing selling off to close out stock, at very low prices.*

BY THE purchase of one of the shares of stock now being sold for the benefit of the Riverside Institute, you secure more for your money than could be realized were you to expend it in the ordinary way.

THE FIRST DAY OF FALL.—Not, we hope, of our nation's progress or our individual fortunes, but of the calendar year. A *fall* in prices of Ready made Clothing, at Charles Stokes & Co.'s First Class House, under the Continental, would be inaugurated if the prices were not already at the lowest for the style of goods. Any one doubting is invited to call and see the garments and prices, at No. 824 Chesnut street.

THE HANDSOME engravings given to those who purchase stock in aid of the Riverside Institute are worth, at retail, fifty per cent. more than it costs those who secure them in this way.

MR. W. H. GRAVES, AGENT BERKSHIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 329 WALNUT STREET:—

Dear Sir: I beg leave to acknowledge receipt of five thousand dollars in full of all claims, under policy in your Company on life of the late Mr. James McCutcheon, issued September 14, 1866, *which amount was paid some time before due.*

I have much pleasure in thanking you for all the facilities you afforded me for proving the claim, and think that such prompt dealing should entitle the Berkshire to the confidence and patronage of the public. Yours respectfully,

CHARLES ROBB, Administrator.

Philadelphia, August 30, 1867.

GROWING REPUTATION.—If the entire correspondence from South America, Central America, and the West Indies, received by Messrs. Hostetter & Smith during the last twelve months, were published at length, it would probably be considered one of the most extraordinary collections of approbatory testimony on record. The letters, written in every variety of style, and emanating from individuals of almost every class, are, nevertheless, all of the same tenor. Physicians, priests, merchants' planters, military officers, artisans, lawyers, etc., tell one story, admitting, without reserve or qualification, that the tonics heretofore in use in those regions have been generally and justly superseded by HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

The confidence manifested by the people of these countries might be fairly called enthusiastic. Yet these are not the only tokens of the growing popularity of

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

The foreign orders for the article from Europe, Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan, East Indies, Cape of Good Hope, Sandwich Islands, etc., have been heavier than at any former period.

As an antidote to malaria, a stomachic, and general invigorant, they all testify to its remarkable efficiency.

THE MOST valuable of the presents to be distributed by the Washington Library Company, organized in aid of the Riverside Institute, are worth $40,000, $20,000, $18,000, $15,000, $10,000, $5000, $2500, $1000, $500, and so on.

DR. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE IS A STANDARD MEDICINE—a compound of those articles which long experience has proven to possess the most safe and efficient alterative and deobstruent properties, and containing no concealed poisons, no mercurial or other metallic preparations. Having before us the testimonials of thousands of persons who have been restored to sound health from its use, it is recommended to the afflicted with entire confidence in the belief that it will effectually eradicate from the human system the diseases for whose cure it is designed.

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD, the Alterative will be found to be a most effective medicine. Acting directly on the circulation, it purifies the blood, and passes with it into every tissue and fibre of the body, removing every particle of disease from the system.

FOR SCROFULA, in all its forms, whether *Ulcerations of the Flesh or Bones, Enlargement of the Joints, Glands, Swellings, Eruptions, Tumors, etc.*, the Alterative has been found pre-eminently successful. By its action on the blood, it destroys the virus or poisonous principle from which those diseases originate.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, the immediate cause of which will nearly always be found to be an obstructed state of the pores, JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE is a certain remedy. It not only removes the obstinate state of the pores, but it frees the blood and perspiration from all impurities and gross particles which are so liable to obstruct the small perspiratory vessels.

Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

"THEY made her a grave too cold and damp
For a soul so honest and true."

If they had been wise, the dire necessity of opening the grave for one so lovely might have been averted. Plantation Bitters, if timely used, are sure to rescue the young and lovely, the middle-aged, and the ailing, from confirmed sickness.

Almost all diseases have their beginning in some *slight* difficulty of the stomach, which would eventuate in Dyspepsia, Headache, Liver Complaints, Night Sweats, Consumption, Death. Plantation Bitters will prevent these premonitory symptoms, and keep the blood pure and the health good.

While they invigorate the system, they enliven the mind.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

A HANDSOME steel-plate engraving and a present besides are guaranteed to every purchaser of a single share of stock in aid of the Washington Library Company.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1027 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

FROZEN PEACHES.—Peach Ice Cream and Peach Water Ice may be had every day and evening at Morse's Saloons, Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street. Try them.

WHEN you feel a Cough or bronchial affection creeping on the lungs, take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and cure it before it becomes incurable.

REMEMBER the orphans of our brave soldiers and sailors by contributing towards the endowment of the Riverside Institute.

PHOTO-MINIATURES only $1 at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. All lovers of art cannot fail to appreciate these gems of art.

USE DEXTER'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
☞ *Prevents the Hair from Falling Off.*
☞ *Prevents the Hair from Falling Off.*
☞ *Prevents the Hair from Falling Off.*
McINTIRE & BROTHER,
No. 1035 Chesnut street.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

☞ BEST R. M. CLOTHING—"
☞ *Best R. M. Clothing.*
☞ *Best R. M. Clothing.*
Reasonable Prices."☜
Reasonable Prices."☜
Reasonable Prices."☜
☞ *We have the Largest Assortment of Mens' and Boys' Clothing, and the prices of Summer and Fall Goods greatly reduced.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

BLOOD—GRAFFEN.—On Thursday evening, the 29th ultimo, by Right Rev. Dr. Stevens, Colonel HENRY B. BLOOD, of Mercer county, Pa., to ANNA B., daughter of Robert Graffen, of Philadelphia.

WALKER—TRIEBELS.—On the 29th ultimo, by the Rev. William Cathcart, JOSEPH G. WALKER to JENNIE E., daughter of P. W. Triebels, Esq., all of this city.

DIED.

BOWEN.—On the 1st instant, Mr. ALLEN BOWEN, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends, Philadelphia Typographical Society, Neptune Hose Company, and Typographical Union, No. 2, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 521 Dickerson street, on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

BOWN.—On Saturday, August 31, in Camden, N. J., Mrs. ELLEN BOWN, late of Alferton, England, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 525 Cooper street, Camden, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon, the 3d instant, at 1 o'clock.

HALSEY.—On Sunday evening, September 1, LAVINIA ISOBEL, youngest daughter of Samuel F. and Emma M. Halsey, aged 6 months. (Boston and New York papers please copy.)

HUBBERT.—Suddenly, on the 31st ultimo, Mr. BENJAMIN HUBBERT, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Jos. B. Hodgson, No. 2317 Green street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 4th instant, at 1 o'clock. Services to be held at St. John's M. E. Church. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

REED.—On the 30th ultimo, Mrs. REBECCA F., wife of Jonathan C. Reed, in the 55th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 687 N. Twelfth street, on Wednesday, September 4, at 1 o'clock P. M. Services at Roxborough Baptist Church.

McQUADE.—On the 1st instant, ROSE, wife of Patrick McQuade, in the 32d year of her age.

The relatives and friends, also the members of St. Josephine B. V. Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 72 Buckius street, Aramingo, Frankford, on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock.

WYNKOOP.—On the 30th ultimo, MARGARET, wife of John Wynkoop, and daughter of the late Joseph and Rachel Dyer, in the 48th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 4949 Water street, White Hall, Twenty-third Ward, on Wednesday morning, the 4th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to William Penn Cemetery, Somerton.

THE PATENT CORN GRATER OPENS THE hull at the grain, and then scrapes out all the pulp, leaving the indigestible skins attached to the cob. For puddings, soups, fritters, etc., made of green corn, or for elderly persons who cannot masticate their boiled corn, they will prove themselves a desirable housekeeping utensil. Sold by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

DO YOU WANT ANY ARTICLE OF HOUSE-keeping or Building Hardware or Tools. You are invited to examine the stock of
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

TO LOCKSMITHS.—A LARGE VARIETY OF Keys and other Hardware suitable for your use, may be found at the store of
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE [4 15Sp
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15]

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9]

FOSTER. FASHIONABLE HATTER, 4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

JOHNSTON & SELDEN Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy, No. 434 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [6 10 3m Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—PAUL E. GERARD, FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER, No. 202 S. ELEVENTH Street PHILADELPHIA. 22 5p]

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPtions of Character, with advice on Business, Health, Education, etc., given daily by J. L. BAPEN, 8 28wfm5p at No. 722 CHESNUT Street.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p]

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p]

600 ARCH STREET. 600
GRIFFITH & PAGE.
BEST CROQUET GAMES.
PATENT WATER COOLERS.
WIRE DISH COVERS.
6 10] EXCELSIOR REFRIGERATORS

FRUIT JARS AND CANS,
CEMENT,
PRESERVING KETTLES,
REFRIGERATORS, WATER COOLERS,
And a general variety of House-Furnishing Goods, at
B. A. WILDMAN'S,
8 28 tuths5p] No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN Street.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, ETC., at JONES & CO.'S OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE, Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets, Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS WATCHES, JEWELRY GUNS, ETC., FOR SALE AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 6 26 3m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street.
11 7]5p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
EDMOND J. GODOWN to the use, vs. JAMES L. MOSES, Ven. Ex. June Term, 1867. No. 138.

The undersigned appointed to distribute the fund arising from the Sheriff's sale in the above case of all that certain two-story brick store and dwelling-house and lot whereon the same is erected, situate on the northwest corner of Haverford and Somerset streets, Twenty-fourth Ward, Philadelphia, containing in front on Haverford street 25 feet, and in depth 110 feet, will attend to the duties of his appointment on MONDAY, September 16, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M. at his office, No. 129 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia, when and where all parties interested must make their claims, or they will be debarred from coming in on said fund. D. P. BROWN, JR.,
9 2 10] Auditor.

GET THE BEST.—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARding's Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles, in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.
WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 306 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

The European Markets To-Day.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Noon Report of Markets.

LONDON, Sept. 2—Noon.—Consols for money, 94⅞; Erie Railroad, 44½; U. S. 5-20s, 73⅞; Illinois Central, 77½; Great Western Railway, 22.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2—Noon.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs are unchanged.

Provisions heavy. Cheese has declined to 49s.

Refined Petroleum has advanced to 1s. 4d.; other articles are unaltered.

ANTWERP, Sept. 2.—Petroleum is active and firmer; the price has advanced to 47f.

SECOND DESPATCH.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Consols have declined 1-16. Great Western Railroad, 23¼; Illinois Central, 77⅞.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2.—The weather is delightful, and favorable for the crops.

Beef has advanced to 145s. Corn has declined to 45s. Tallow has declined to 49s. 6d. Other articles unaltered.

ANTWERP, Sept. 2.—Petroleum is firmer, with sales at 45f. 50c.

Steamers Arrived Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 2.—The steamer Weser, from New York on the 22d, arrived at midnight.

LONDONDERRY, Sept. 2.—The steamer Peruvian, from Quebec on the 22d, arrived to-day.

Stocks in New York.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 8 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

1881s, 111¾@112.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 114⅛@114⅜.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 109⅝@110.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 110⅝@111.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 108⅛@108½.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 108⅛@108⅜.
United States 10-40s, 109⅛@109¾.
August 7-30s, 107⅝@107⅞.
June and July 7-30s, 107⅛@107⅜. Market dull.
United States 5-20s are quoted in London, this afternoon, at 73⅝.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Cotton quiet; middlings uplands, 27c. Flour quiet; sales of 7000 barrels—State, $6 65@10 85; Ohio, $8 30@11 25; Western, $6 35@12 00; Southern, $9@13; California, $12 25@18 00. Wheat quiet; sales of 70.0 bushels amber State, $2 35. Corn dull; sales of 41.000 bushels mixed Western, $1 12@1 17. Oats dull; sales of 12.000 bushels—Western, 69@70c. Beer quiet. Pork dull; new Mess, $23 62. Lard dull, 12@14c. Whisky active; Western, $2 46.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

The Brazilians Abandon Curuza for a New Move up the Parana—How the Strategic Change Took Place—The Paraguayans Already Fortified Against the New Move.

RIO JANEIRO, Aug. 1.—To employ the language of one of your contemporaries, while rejecting the simile and detesting the grammar, "the eye of the public has been on tiptoe of expectation" in reference to a great victory that was anticipated by the Brazilian arms over the Paraguayans. I say Brazilian, because the alliance no longer practically exists. The French packet, which brought news from the seat of war to the 7th ultimo, reports nothing to mitigate the feverish feeling which has taken possession of all minds for the last few weeks. On the contrary, she has increased the anxiety with which we await steamers from the river Plate. At Montevideo information was expected at a general battle, which was to take place under the lead of the General-in-Chief, Marques de Caxias.

On the 2d of July the Baron Porto Alegre had an interview with the Admiral on board the flagship. It has leaked out since that the Marques declared that he was going to abandon his encampment and proceed to the spot where he was to meet the Baron de Herral, his troops carrying rations for three days. It appears also that Baron Porto Alegre was of opinion that they should await the arrival of General Mitre, with his six thousand promised troops, as he thought it rashness to penetrate further into the enemy's territory with only twenty-seven thousand men—the present available force of the allies (?). A heavy rain commenced on the 3d, in consequence of which the intended movement of the Marques was not carried out. On the same day six steamers arrived at Curuzu, from Paso de Patria, to take away the remainder of the forces, including the artillery, as it was determined to abandon the position. It seems that the Paraguayans, discovering the projected operations of the Brazilians, opened a tremendous fire on the latter, killing and wounding a considerable number of them. Carrying out his determination, on the 4th the Marques de Caxias abandoned and reduced to ashes his encampment, to the sorrow of the brave fellows who at a great sacrifice once conquered this fine position. On the 5th the fleet continued to move. The fighting ships in the rear ascended the river a short distance, and the pontoons, transports, and floating battery, with other vessels, fell back from Curuzu. In order to facilitate operations, the fleet was now formed into three divisions. The first is under the immediate command of the Admiral-in-Chief, and is intended to operate above Curipaity; the second is to operate from Curuzu downwards, and the third, subdivided into two flotillas, has for its special mission to watch the Parana river, and support all the troops of the Baron de Herral.

It is expected that as soon as the rains cease a combined march of all the land and naval forces will begin simultaneously. But—and there's the rub—the stars of heaven fought against Sisera, and it now seems that the same heavens are fighting against the Brazilians, in their continuous rains. These are not the days of portents and omens; if they were, we might be disposed to say that Brazil ought to abandon her attempt to conquer Paraguay, seeing that the decree of conquest is opposed to the will of God. But let us leave philosophizing and go to dry facts.

It seems that the Brazilians are not remiss in their endeavors to meet the enemy. Telegraphic wires are laid all over the line of march wherever the line advances. By these means communication is kept up with Paso de Patria and Baron de Herral.

It is believed, and with good reason, that the invading forces will encounter a stubborn resistance at San Solano, another new place before unknown. They are always discovering new places. The Paraguayans are said to have a large number of guns there.

To show the excellent strategy of the Paraguayans, I must say that Sal Solano, the lately discovered position of the Paraguayans, was an open field in last September, through which General Flores penetrated to a great distance into the Paraguayan encampment.

Additional Shipping Intelligence.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship Electric, Junge, Hamburg, Workman & Co.
Barque Linda, Howard, Pictou, J. E. Basley & Co.
Brig L. A. Wadsworth, Bailey, Boston, do.
Brig Ortolan, Thomas, Genoa, Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Schr Ann Myrick, Stevens, Truro, C. B. Kerfoot & Co.
Schr Hamburg, Sprague, Providence, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr R. Souder, Crosby, Portsmouth, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr A. Tirrell, Atwood, Boston, Hammett & Neill.
Schr R. G. Welden, Messick, Georgetown, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Str B. Meinder, Rockhill, Worton's creek, Van Hinkle & Bell.
Str Commerce, Wilson, Sassafras river, J. E. Stevens.

FOURTH EDITION

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN TEXAS

Five Millions in Gold Paid Out of the United States Treasury To-day.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, Sept. 2—P. M.

The Yellow Fever in Texas.

A telegram received this morning from the special agent of the Treasury Department at Galveston, Texas, reports that out of twenty-five employes in the Custom House at that post, only three are able to do duty, all the others being either dead, dying, or ill with the yellow fever. The recently appointed Collector, Kispaugh, in the place of General Kent, who died of the fever, has also been attacked and is lying very ill with it.

Interest on the Ten-forties.

Five millions in gold, in round numbers, will be paid out to-day for interest on the Ten-forties.

Personal.

Senator Cameron left for Harrisburg this morning.

The Sickles Case.

The report of Assistant Attorney-General Binckley is regarded here as a weak and puerile argument on the Sickles case, designed to bolster up the Administration, by making it appear that Sickles was resisting the lawfully constituted authorities, and to set up his own will above the orders of his superiors. A general desire is expressed to see the correspondence between Grant and Sickles on the subject, which it is thought will put an entirely different face on the matter.

The real cause for Sickles' removal has not yet been given, and will never be fully known until this correspondence is brought to light. Sickles' friends here say he will give a full statement of the whole case after his arrival in New York, which he can do then without impropriety.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Pierce.—The September term of this Court began to-day. Levi Knowles, Esq. was appointed foreman of the Grand Jury. The Judge, in giving his instructions to the Grand Jury, remarked upon the nature of the oath taken by the members and the solemn, responsible duties that oath plainly marked out; and, among other things said:—"Upon you, gentlemen, are the eyes of this great community; you are to judge from the evidence if the laws have in any way been broken. You are not to allow your private opinions to bias you in the least, and you are not to judge of the propriety of any law, but only to inquire whether that law has been violated. I only say this because heretofore there have been some Grand Jurors who seemed to consider themselves makers and arbiters of the law."

The Judge remarked, as a matter of public congratulation, that it is a remarkably peaceable community; and that while there have been many inquiries into the rights of laborers to secure them their dues, yet there has not been a single unlawful combination to effect such an end.

The Grand Jurors were then given in charge of Officers Barber and Simpson, and dismissed to their room.

The Judge then heard the excuses of a number of jurors. Absent jurors were fined $100. The jurors were then discharged until Wednesday.

The habeas corpus case of the Commonwealth ex. rel. Mrs. Lewis Hamilton vs. Captain A. M. Brown, of the United States army, before reported, was resumed, and several witnesses were examined. This was a writ for the discharge of the relator, a minor, from the army. The respondent failed to produce the relator at the return of the writ, making return that at the time the writ was served upon him the relator was not in his custody. This return was traversed by the relator, and evidence was heard to-day to prove that at the service of the writ the relator was in the custody of the respondent. At the close of our report the case had not been concluded.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Allison.—The September term of the District Court was inaugurated to-day. Several motions were made, rules made absolute, judgments taken, and other miscellaneous business transacted, and the Court adjourned until next Monday week.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader—Charles Gilpin and John K. Valentine, United States District Attorneys.—The United States vs. One steam engine, and boiler, etc.: John J. Philips claimant. This was an information of the seizure of the claimant's distillery, at Broad and Catherine streets, for an alleged violation of the Revenue law in making false returns of the whisky manufactured, and claiming that the property should be forfeited, for this reason, to the Government. The manner of proving the fallacy of the claimant's returns was by finding the quantity of mash used, and by scientific computation finding out the quantity of whisky that should be made from this, and then comparing the returns with the result of this work. The examination of Revenue Inspector Highman occupied the whole morning.

The property involved was appraised at about $2200. On trial. Cuyler S. McAndless for claimant.

NISI PRIUS—Judge Read.—The equity argument list was before this Court this morning.

Lyons vs. Roberts. On motion of A. V. Parsons, attorney for plaintiff, judgment on return of two nihils for want of an appearance.

Andrew Korler vs. Dant. On motion of Mr. Guillou for plaintiff, judgment granted for want of an affidavit of defense, and the Prothonotary to assess the damages.

Several other such judgments were taken.

The following interesting case was then taken up and argued:—

The City of Philadelphia vs. Samuel Field et. al.

To the Honorable the Judges of the said Court:—Your orators complain and say:—

I. That they are a municipal corporation, created originally such by a charter granted to them by William Penn, the former Proprietor and Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, dated the 25th day of October, 1701, and by various acts of Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, the first one whereof is dated the 11th day of March, 1789, and is entitled "An act to incorporate the city of Philadelphia," and the various supplements thereto, passed respectively on the 2d day of April, 1790; the 8th day of March, 1792; the 4th day of April, 1796; the 16th day of February, 1805, and the 3d day of February, 1854, the latter being generally known as the Consolidation Act, and to which last mentioned act various supplements have been added, with all the powers, rights, immunities and privileges incident thereto, and necessary for the government of the territory included within the limits of the city of Philadelphia, all of which said acts, original and supplementary, your orators pray may be taken as part hereof.

II. That your orators are seized and possessed of large public squares, extensive water and gas works, wharves, market houses, landings, police station houses, school houses, and other real and personal estate, from which they derive income, and upon which there is a large annual expenditure, and that for the cost of said grounds, buildings, and other property, and for divers other necessary expenditures, your orators have incurred and now owe a funded debt of thirty-seven millions of dollars. That your orators have a Mayor, a Select and Common Council, a Chief Engineer and Surveyor, and Board of Surveyors, a Commissioner of Highways, a Commissioner of City Property, and many and all other necessary officers, legislative and executive, to provide for and to take charge of the aforesaid property of your orators, and to accomplish and perform all their several trusts, powers, and duties.

III. That by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 16th day of May, A. D. 1861, a copy whereof is hereto annexed, marked Exhibit A, which your orators pray may be taken as a part of this bill, the Councils of the City of Philadelphia were authorized and required, as soon as practicable, to erect a good and substantial bridge over the river Schuylkill, at or opposite South street, at a cost not exceeding $250,000, and to create a loan of that amount.

IV. That by an Act of the General Assembly, passed the 5th day of April, A. D. 1866, a copy of which is hereto annexed, marked exhibit B, and which your orators pray may be also taken as part of this bill, the first twenty persons above named are created a commission to build said bridge, and are fully empowered to create a loan not exceeding $600,000, payable by the city of Philadelphia forty years from the date of said loan, negotiable at a rate not less than six per cent. per annum.

V. That by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 5th day of April, A. D. 1867, a copy of which act is hereto annexed, marked Exhibit C, and which your orators pray may be taken as part of this bill, it is made the duty of the Chief Engineer and Surveyor of the city of Philadelphia to direct the building of said bridge, under the supervision and control of the said Commission, and the said Commissioners are authorized to create an additional loan of $300,000, if necessary, to cover the cost of the erection of said bridge, payable by your orators; and the Councils of the city of Philadelphia are required to provide for the payment of the interest on all the bonds issued for the erection of the said bridge to provide a sinking fund for the redemption of the same in forty years, and to furnish the sums of money necessary for the expenses of the said Commission; and the Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, the President of the select Council, and the President of the Common Council of said city, Charles A. Miller, John Price Wetherill, John Baird, William Struthers, Thomas S. Ellis, Charles M. S. Leslie, and Jeremiah Nichols are added to the said Commission.

VI. That your orators did not request the passage of either of the above mentioned acts of 1866 and 1867, but against the passage of the last named act, while the bill was in the hands of the Governor of the Commonwealth and unsigned by him, they protested by resolutions, a copy of which was delivered to him before he had signed said bill and a copy of which is hereto annexed, marked Exhibit D, and which your orators pray may be taken as part of this bill; and that your orators would have protested against the above ment

POMPEII.

Dr. Dyer, whose admirable work on the topography of Rome we noticed a year and a half ago, deserves the thanks of the public for the talent and industry he has brought to bear upon a subject only second in importance to the Imperial City itself—the history and antiquities of Pompeii. The book in its present form is based on one originally written for the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge between thirty and forty years ago. But so great has been the progress effected since in the excavation of Pompeii, that the present compilation may be regarded as almost a new and independent work. Besides consulting carefully the best and most recent authorities, the author made frequent visits to Pompeii during a residence at Naples in the winter of 1865-6, and was thus entitled to correct his previous compilations by the aid of impressions gained while the process of exhumation was still fresh or in progress before his eyes. The result is naturally to throw into the description an air of freshness and reality which was hardly possible in the case of sites or edifices so well worn as those of Rome.

To those who have not access to the large and costly illustrations of the Niccolinis, or to the careful plans and monographs of the Commendatore Fiorelli, the present able and indefatigable director of the excavations, the little volume before us will present in a moderate compass, and in a very readable shape, the leading points of recent discovery, together with the conclusions of the best and latest archæologists upon the questions of art or history thence arising. A summary of the literature connected with Pompeii enables the reader to follow the track of discovery from the outset a century ago, and to pursue his studies by the light of the most approved authorities at every point. While serving as a succinct history of the progress of excavation, the book is so arranged as to form a complete and handy guide for the use of visitors on the spot. The process of excavation, carried on by fits and starts for more than a century, until pursued with some system and energy by the present administration, has resulted in laying open to view, up to the present time, a third part or so of the presumed area of the city, which originally comprised about one hundred and sixty acres. Its circuit was about two miles in extent, of an oval shape, the apex lying in the direction of the amphitheatre, or towards the southeast. The excavated part lying towards the western side seems to have been that which contained the principal public buildings—the forum, the basilica, the theatres, the public baths, and the most conspicuous temples. It is scarcely to be hoped, in consequence, that the labors of future generations of excavators will be rewarded by any sensation equal to that produced in the years 1824 and 1858 by the discovery of the spacious and elegant thermæ. Still there may remain work for our great-grandsons, with any amount of recompense in treasures of art, or possibly of literature. Considering, too, that the most spacious and costly of private dwellings, the house of Diomedes, lies beyond the walls, there is scarcely a limit to the area within which patient research may look for its harvest, particularly since the new and energetic directorate does so much to guide the steps of the excavator, and to preserve the products of his toil. As it is, we are often left to sigh over the loss or waste of objects which the amount of intelligence and skill now at hand would most assuredly have spared to us.

The style of the earliest remains found in Pompeii does much to bear out the legendary or half-mythical notices which assign to this town, as well as to its neighbor and fellow-victim, Herculaneum, a Greek origin. To what date we are to attribute the Oscan occupations spoken of by Strabo, and whether we are to follow him in identifying that people with the Tyrrhenians or Pelasgians, may be open to doubt. At an early though uncertain period, Cumæ was certainly founded by a colony from Chalcis, in Eubœa; and Parthenope, afterwards Neapolis, now Naples, was an offshoot from thence. The name of Pompeii may be held decisive of its Greek origin, though we need not commit ourselves to the etymology of Solinus in tracing it to *pompe*, in allusion to the expedition of Hercules. The masonry of the city is in parts identical with that in use in early Greek fortifications, and characters have been met with upon some of the stones which are described by Mazois as either Oscan or early forms of the Greek alphabet. The lower portions of the wall are of the rough and irregular kind, called by the ancients *opus incertum*, while the upper and most modern portions are composed of the *isodomum*, or more regular courses of Greek work. Like the most ancient fortresses of Greece, those of Tiryns and Mycenæ, they were without towers, which seem to have been inserted at regular intervals during the Roman period. The gates—of which seven are traceable, besides what is called the *Porta della marina*, on the western side, now the principal entrance—are of Roman construction. In the area of the *forum triangulare*, on the west side of the larger theatre, are the remains of a temple much dilapidated, of unquestionably Greek character. The capitals of the columns are of Greek Doric, of which order is also the small monopteral building close at hand covering a *puteal*, from whence the water required in the temple was drawn. This temple, which, from its situation, size, arrangement, and style of art, is one of the most important buildings in Pompeii, is dated by the Count de Clarac as early as the eighth century, B. C. It must in that case be regarded as one of the most ancient specimens of Greek art extant, and must have been erected by the Greek colonists long before the subjugation of the city by the Romans. It is supposed to have been dedicated to Hercules. It is thought that the basement of the temples both of Jupiter and Venus may be likewise of Greek construction. The greater number of the public buildings, however, are of Roman date, or at all events have been modified or rebuilt by Romans, as the inscriptions in many cases testify. The theatres and amphitheatres, the baths, and triumphal arches are entirely of this most recent order. The forum, with its splendid colonnades, has been carried down by Overbeck as possibly later even than the earthquake of 63 A. D. These buildings will be found minutely described in Dr. Dyer's pages, with the aid of admirable woodcuts of their present state and occasional restorations of much skill and taste.

The second part of the volume treats of the domestic architecture of Pompeii as illustrated by its private houses, shops, and the works of art and utility found in them. The reader is thus enabled to realize with extreme vividness the ordinary daily life of a Roman city. Among other objects of new and curious interest we may mention the characteristic signs which mark out the various shops, taverns, and places of business. These are in some cases figured in baked clay and colored, in others painted on the walls. Over a wine-shop, two men carry an amphora slung on a pole. Over another a goat is supposed to indicate the trade of a milkman. Here a large statue of Priapus points out the shop of an amulet-maker. A rude painting of two men fighting, while the master stands by holding a laurel crown, marks a fencing establishment, or school of gladiators. A painting of one boy horsed on another's back, and undergoing flagellation, is an ominous indication that the schoolmaster was there at home. An inn in the newly-discovered *Via del Lupanare* bore the sign of an elephant enveloped by a large serpent, and tended by a pigmy. This no longer exists. On the door-posts of another tavern were painted some checkers. Into the edifice of ill-repute which gave its name to that street, the writer, for obvious reasons, forbears to conduct his readers. That a similar degree of caution was not unknown at the time when the golden youth of Pompeii might plead the authority of Cato for venturing within those dangerous precincts, we have a highly curious proof. On the walls of a villa hard by the *forum Boarium*, or cattle-market, was found an inscription, by way of advertisement, to the effect that "on the estate of Julia Felix, daughter of Spurius, are to let a bath, a venereum, nine hundred shops, with booths and garrets, for a term of five continuous years from the first to the sixth of the Ides of August." The notice concludes with the formula S. Q. D. L. E. N. C., which is taken by Romanelli to stand for *si quis domi lenocinium exerceat ne conducito*—"let no one apply who keeps a brothel." We get many a curious insight into the common or lower life of Pompeians from the numerous *graffiti*, or rude scratchings and scribblings in chalk or paint, with which the walls abound. Many a party cry or political dislike, or even the rough Fescennine chaff of the streets, has here come down to us in expressive, though often very dubious, Latinity, or is embodied in outlines of a rude but often highly grotesque art. A more than common refinement of taste is met with when, in the back-room of a thermopolium, is scrawled the first line of the Æneid. Perhaps, of all the relics of eighteen centuries here laid bare, what most touches the feelings is the reproduction in plaster of the group of bodies found in the year 1863. By the skill of Signor Fiorelli in filling up the cavity left in the soft *lapilli* by the decay of these human forms, the figures are moulded in all the ghastly reality of the death-struggle. In the pair engraved by Dr. Dyer, which is probably familiar to many of our readers as a stereoscopic group, the profile of the young girl is plainly to be traced. Her little hands clench her veil round her head in the last struggle to keep the mouth free, while her feet are drawn up in agony. The smooth young skin looks in the plaster like polished marble. The woman, probably the mother, who lies feet to feet with her, lies quietly on her side. Her arms hung loosely down. Her finger still bears her coarse iron ring. Besides this group, Nicolini gives the figure of a man of the lower classes, perhaps a soldier, of colossal size, who has laid himself down calmly on his back to await death. "His dress consists of a short coat or jerkin, and tight-fitting breeches of some coarse stuff, perhaps leather. Heavy sandals, with soles studded with nails, are laced tightly round his ankles." On one finger is seen his iron ring. His features are strongly marked, the mouth open as in death. Some of the teeth still remain, and even part of the moustache adheres to the plaster." We are sorry to find the affecting story of the sentry found erect in his box, still grasping his lance, dismissed as a fable. Much doubt has been attached to the recent report of an amphora of stone having been met with, closely sealed, half full of water. It may be remarked, however, that the bronze cock of a water-pipe was found at Capri in which the metal joints had been hermetically closed by rust for seventeen or eighteen centuries, yet which, on being shaken, gives audible proof of the water being still unabsorbed within. It may be added that the numerous metal pipes met with in Pompeii, together with the general arrangements of the fountains, place beyond doubt the fact, which has so frequently been questioned, that the property of water to find its level was well known at that epoch.

It has naturally been throughout a question of the liveliest interest whether Pompeii might be found to yield any trace of the new religion pushing its way among the inmates of the classical Pantheon. On this important point the ruins have heretofore been silent. The only indication of Christianity which has ever been held plausible depends upon an unsatisfactory story told by Mazois.

In one of the row of small shops extending along one side of the so-called house of Pansa, when newly discovered, there was found on the wall of the passage leading to the *posticum* a Latin cross marked in bas-relief upon a panel of white stucco. This wall, being at the end of the passage, and directly facing the street, was in full view of the passers-by. On this symbol Mazois founded the conjecture that the owner of the shop was a Christian. No vestige of the cross now remains, and we find it difficult, with Dr. Dyer, to conceive, even were the cross in use at that time among Christians, that any one should have ventured to exhibit that sign of the religion so publicly as this. Mazois himself, too, was puzzled to account for the juxtaposition of this symbol with the ordinary Pagan emblems. Could the same man at once bow before the cross of Christ, and pay homage to Janus, Ferculus, Limentinus, Cardia, the deities of the thresholds and the hinges of doors? Still more, could he adore it in combination with the guardian serpents of Esculapius, or with the obscene emblem of an incomprehensible worship, possibly Orphic or Mithraic, which is over the hearth. The Commendatore Fiorelli explicitly denies that any Christian symbols have been discovered at Pompeii. "It is said, indeed," writes Dr. Dyer, "that in a house in this *Via del Lupanare* may be traced written in charcoal a *graffito* with the letters, . . NI GAUDII. . . HRISTIANI; which have with so slight probability been supplemented *igni gaude, Chrissiane* ("rejoice in the fire, Christian"). Dr. Dyer has clearly not seen this inscription himself, and neither the reading itself nor the interpretation seems to us at all satisfactory. If rightly read, the words proceeded at all events from a Pagan, and they may have reference, Dr. Dyer suggests, to the burning of Christians at Rome in the time of Nero. They are as likely to refer to the charge of setting Rome on fire brought against the Christians. We should like more direct evidence of the basis of the whole story. Evidences of Egyptian worship are not infrequent. An elegant temple disinterred next to that of Esculapius is shown by an inscription over the entrance to have been dedicated to Isis, to have been overthrown by an earthquake, and to have been restored by Numerius (or Nonnius) Popidius Celsinus, at his own expense. This earthquake was probably that of the year 63 A. D., sixteen years before the destruction of the city. From this temple were taken the famous Isiac table of basalt now in the Museum at Naples. This fine relief contains fourteen figures, thirteen of which are turned towards the first, which is supposed to represent Osiris. Beneath are twenty-five lines of hieroglyphics, which have been interpreted by M. Champollion *fils* to be an invocation of Osiris or Isis. It is, however, denounced by Overbeck as a sham. In a niche on the court wall fronting the temple stood a painted figure of Sigaleon or Harpocrates, otherwise called Orus, the son of Osiris. Beneath this was a shelf, intended perhaps to receive offerings, and under it a board, supposed to be for the knees of the worshippers. In another part of the court was found a beautiful statue of Isis, with the *sistrum* and the key of the Nile sluices, her drapery painted purple, and in part gilt. From several of the pictures and bas-reliefs we obtain interesting evidence of the influence exercised by classic symbolism upon Christian art. An instance of this occurs in the ugly conventional glory with which the heads of sacred personages are commonly encircled. This usage was borrowed by the Italian painters from the Greek artists of the lower Empire, in whose paintings it generally assumes the appearance of a solid plate of gold. In a small house at Pompeii, decorated with subjects from the Odyssey, a painting of Ulysses and Circe was copied by Mazois in 1812, which is remarkable as exhibiting the head of Circe crowned with a halo of aureole of this precise kind. The outer limb or circumference is solidly and sharply defined, not shaded off, and divided into rays, as we usually see it in works of the Italian school. This painting has since perished. A similar aureole surrounds the grand figure of Jupiter in the house of Zephyrus and Flora. The god is here sitting in a contemplative attitude, the eagle at his feet, and his golden sceptre in his hand. His mantle is of violet color, and lined with azure, the throne and footstool are golden, ornamented with picturesque stones, a green drapery covering the back of the throne. These pictures, like most of those discovered at Pompeii, were executed on the plaster of the wall. It appears, however, that movable pictures were not unknown. In the handsome house in the street of Stabiæ, excavated in 1847, and assigned on the evidence of an inscription to M. Lucretius, a Flamen of Mars and Decurio of Pompeii, the walls of the *tablinum* are painted with architectural subjects. Among these are spaces for two large paintings, which have been either carried away, or had not yet been fixed in their places when Pompeii was overwhelmed. A full account of the principal paintings and sculptures, together with a critical discussion of the methods and materials in use among the artists of the age, is given by Dr. Dyer. Of these, the noblest mosaic is beyond comparison that discovered in the house of the Faun, not less than 18 feet long by 9 broad, supposed to represent one of the battles of Alexander and Darius, probably that at the Issus. Few paintings of any age can excel in fire and animation the celebrated head of Achilles giving up Briseis, in the house of the tragic poet. And statuettes like those of the dancing Faun, the Silenus, and those of sundry animal figures, are not surpassed by the finest remains of classic art. We lay down Dr. Dyer's work with regret at not being able to afford space for a more complete epitome of its multifarious points of interest.—*Saturday Review.*

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The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia.

Loan of March 1, 1833, due April 10, 1863.
" April 5, 1834, due July 1, 1862.
" April 13, 1835, due July 1, 1865.
" February 9, 1839, due July 1, 1864.
" March 16, 1839, due July 1, 1864.
" June 27, 1839, due June 27, 1864.
" January 23, 1840, due January 1, 1865.

All of the above LOANS will cease to draw interest after September 30, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY, GOVERNOR.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT, AUDITOR-GENERAL.

WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, STATE TREASURER.

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And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.

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Buckle on the Ignorance of the Clergy.

A posthumous paper by Mr. Buckle, in *Fraser's Magazine*, contains the following:—

"Early in the reign of Elizabeth, the chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury had occasion to examine the curate of Cripplegate, and by way of testing his knowledge asked him the meaning of the word *function*. To this difficult question the reverend gentleman, not having paid much attention to the niceties of language, was unable to make a satisfactory reply. Several years later, the clergyman of Farnham, All Saints, was examined by the Bishop of Norwich. The conversation which ensued is deserving attention; and it is preserved by Strype, whose devotion to the Church of England no one will think of questioning. The Bishop asked him the contents of the third chapter of Matthew: he answered nothing; and the contents of the eleventh chapter; neither could he answer to that. He asked him how many chapters the Epistle to Romans contains, and what the subject of that Epistle was. To neither of these could he answer. And when he adventured to answer, he showed his ignorance as much as by his silence.' But I might fill a volume with similar instances, and I can only afford room for one or two more examples.

"In 1574 a certain William Ireland was presented to the rectory of Harthill. The Archbishop of York directed his chaplain to examine him. The chaplain first desired him to translate an easy Latin sentence. This he was unable to do; but as such knowledge was not very common in the clerical profession, the absence of it did not amount to a disqualification, and the examiner proceeded in his inquiry. He asked the reverend gentleman 'who brought up the people of Israel out of Egypt?' He answered King Saul. And being asked who was first circumcised, he could not answer. It was not to be expected that men such as these should display any remarkable ability when they had occasion to mount the pulpit. Indeed, their apostolic deficiencies were so glaring that it was found necessary to draw up sermons which they might read to the people. But some of the more adventurous of the sacred order, disdaining to shine by such borrowed light, ventured to address their parishioners in their own language and with their own ideas. One of them, with the view, as I suppose, of moderating the presumption of his flock, preached in favor of mediocrity, and his sermon was considered such a masterpiece of theology that it was repeated in two or three different parishes. 'God,' says this great divine, 'delighted in mediocrity by these reasons—viz., man was put *in midio paradisi;* a rib was taken out of the *midst* of men. The Israelites went through the *midst* of Jordan and the *midst* of the Red Sea. Sampson put fire-brands in the *middist* between the foxes' tails. David's men had their garments cut off by the *middist*. Christ was hanged in the *middist* between two thieves.'"

"Father Ignatius" on a Rampage.

Father Ignatius (Mr. Lype), like the Marquis of Westmeath, is of opinion that the reporters are a bad set. In a sermon delivered in London on a Sunday in the early part of August, he called upon them, if any were present, to note carefully every word he was about to utter, but he doubted if they would; it would not suit the Devil to let them do that. Perhaps there were some Christian editors in the church—editors of some dissenting papers, it did not matter; perhaps all the better. Let them publish to the world what he was about to say. He then, in very plain language, attacked the morality of public schools. Did parents, he asked, know what they were paying £80, £100, ay, even £200 a year for? Why, of course, it was for the education of their sons. Education! It was nothing of the sort. Our public schools, without exception, were hot-beds of the worst kind of infamy and vice. They were the abodes of horrible sins and filth, and boys were being brought straight up for hell fire; young ladies' schools, too, were just as bad. It would never do in this enlightened nineteenth century to attempt to teach religion in our schools. The man who did so would be laughed at, and put down as a fool. Schoolmasters advertised the number of pupils who had gained fellowships and passed examinations for public offices, but they never advertised boys taught to love Jesus.

Indeed, he added, there was no such thing as school boy religion. Why, even in the schools adjoining the church, where a charge of only a penny a week was made, the parents made no end of a noise because they took the children to church on festivals. Now, a festival did not occur above once a month, but the parents would have it they paid their penny for their children to be taught that two shillings and two shillings make four shillings, but they would not have any more religion, there was too much of it already; and this spirit pervaded all classes. Mr. Lyne then referred to the morality or what was termed the fashionable world. He could not express what he felt whenever he was told Miss So-and-so was to be "brought out" the next season. Brought out for what? To be prepared for hell. Now did ladies go to these balls dressed? No, stripped half naked. And what did Jesus see in these ball-rooms? Filth! filth! filth! Oh! the tales mothers and grandmothers had told him of young ladies "coming out." The reporter who sends us these notes does not pretend that he obeyed the preacher's orders and took down all he said. If he had done so, there would have been no hope of their appearing in print.

A Chinese Magistrate.

In Tientsin, China, some twenty years ago, was a Hsien magistrate named Wang, who aimed to be just in his decisions, kind and condescending to the people, and who consequently was popular, loved, and honored. One day a blind man and a peddler of cloth happened to be near each other in a private retreat. The peddler laid down his package, which the blind man ran against. Supposing himself to be unobserved, he abstracted two pieces of cloth, and attempted to proceed on his way. He denied the theft, and maintained that the cloth was his. The owner had him arrested and brought before Mr. Wang for condemnation and punishment. The magistrate, instead of proceeding in the usual way, examined the cloth, and, seeming to be struck with its quality and color, exclaimed, "What fresh colors! what fine cloth!" The blind man, thrown off his guard, replied, "Yes; this red piece and this green piece are excellent. I purchased them at a certain place," mentioning the name of a certain cloth shop in another part of the city. The magistrate at once returned the cloth to the complainant, and had the blind man bambooed. For, instead of being green and red, both pieces were white. A man charged with stealing fowl was brought before Mr. Wang, who required the biped in question to be present. He demanded of the plaintiff what food he was accustomed to give the fowl. The reply was "kauliang." His honor then made the same inquiry to the defendant, who replied that he had given it nothing but millet (called usually "small rice") for a long while. Mr. Wang ordered a knife to be brought, and had the fowl killed in his presence, and the contents of the crop examined. It was found to contain nothing but kauliang, and the verdict was accordingly rendered for the complainant.

The History of a Topaz.

Among the wonders visible at the Paris Exhibition is an enormous Brazilian topaz, weighing 4 pounds 9 ounces and 206 grains, troy. The history attached to it is curious. It was bought in a rough state by the Neapolitan Government under Ferdinand I, who conceived the idea of getting the figure of Christ cut upon it. The work was entrusted to three eminent Neapolitan artists, MM. Rega, Guaccherini, and Catenacci. They labored at it for twelve years, at the end of which time the cost of cutting had risen to about £2000, and there was no foreseeing when it would be finished, the difficulty of execution having led to a difference of opinion among the artists entrusted with the work. The topaz was then handed over to M. Andre Carriello, a sculptor and director of the mint at Naples, and a commission was appointed to examine the work done. The report of this commission stated that the whole original plan must be completely changed, whereby the stone would have to be reduced in thickness one-fifth of an inch. The plan was adopted. M. Carriello began the work over again according to a new design proposed by the sculptor, M. Liberto, and modified by M. Carriello himself. Eight years were spent in this new enterprise, for the work of cutting such hard substances can only be effected by very thin wheels and diamond dust. This time, however, the work is finished, and is remarkable both for the beauty of the execution and the excellence of the design.

Economy.—A slight knowledge of human nature will show that when a man gets on a little in the world, he is desirous of getting on a little further. Such is the growth of provident habits, it has been said, that if a journeyman lays by the first dollar he is on the high road to fortune. It has been remarked by one who has paid great attention to the state of the laboring poor, that he never knew an instance of a man who had saved money having afterwards to depend on public bounty. We may add that those individuals who save money are, in the long run, the most reliable workmen. If they do not perform their work better, they behave better and are more respectable. "I would sooner," says a man of experience on this subject, "have in my trade a hundred men who save money, than two hundred who would spend every shilling they earn. In proportion as individuals save a little money, their morals are much better, they husband that little, and there is a superior tone given to their morals; and they behave better for knowing that they have a little stake in society." It is scarcely necessary to remark that habits of thoughtfulness and frugality are at all times of immense importance. —*Exchange.*

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
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5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
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1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
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FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
NO. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

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RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

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ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
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Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
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Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12

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Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24

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PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc. respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc, etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
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ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
Manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Sillieux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Neasmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 20

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We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
ALFRED JENKS & SON,
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TEN THOUSAND NEW TEN-POUND ARMY GREY BLANKETS, Gum Blankets, Overcoats, Frock Coats, Cavalry Jackets, Blouses, Suits and Drawers. Also, large stock Government Harness and Saddles; Tents, all sizes; Wagon Covers, Awnings Bags, etc., in quantity to suit purchasers. Great inducements to the large trade. Nos. 337 and 339 North FRONT Street, Philadelphia No. 5 PARK PLACE, New York. 6 8 2m

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PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT JUNE 2, 1867.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.
On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.
Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	1:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5:40 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7:30 P. M.
Erie Mail	7:30 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	9:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:15 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.
TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1:15 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8:20 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:40 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	1:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	4:10 P. M.
Day Express	6:20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	7:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.
4 29

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE.
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom.	$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail	3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express	3 00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom.	1 75

1st class, 2.25 commodation and Emigrant 2d class, 1.50
At 8 A. M., 2, 5 and 6 P. M., for Mount Holly, Evansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown.
At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.
At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., for Trenton.
At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 5 and 10 A. M. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence.
At 5 and 10 A. M., 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.
At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Fish House.
The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.
LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT
Will leave as follows:—
At 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines, Fare, $3.
At 8, 10:15 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.
At 8 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 8 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Scenecks.
At 10:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.
BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
From Kensington Depot.
At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.
At 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.
The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.
Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—
At 1:30 A. M., and 1:30 and 6:30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare, $3 25.
The 1:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
July 15, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY BY RAILROAD, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing MONDAY, August 26, 1867.
9:00 A. M. Morning Mail.
3:00 P.M. Cape May, Passenger.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.
9.00 A. M. Morning Mail.
5:00 P. M. Cape May Express.
The SUNDAY MAIL and PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M., returning leaves Cape Island at 5:00 P. M.
Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office of the Company, Camden, N. J.
Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residences.
WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, from foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing MONDAY, August 26, 1867.
8:00 A. M. Morning Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations.
9:00 A. M. Cape May Morning Mail.
3:30 P. M. Bridgeton and Salem Passenger.
4:00 P. M. Cape May Passenger.
6:00 P. M. Woodbury Accommodation.
Cape May Freight leaves Camden at 9:30 A. M.
West Jersey Freight Train leaves Camden at 11:30 A. M.
Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7:00 A. M. until 5:00 P. M. Freight received before 9:00 A. M. will go forward the same day.
Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue
7 2 tf WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE,
On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 3½, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8:20 Down Train and 3½ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¾ A. M., 1, 6, 9½ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:40 A. M. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7:40 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4½, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5:40, 7:25, 9, and 11 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4½, 6¾, and 8½ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5:30 and 9 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4½, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, 9½, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6:10, 7¾, 8:20, 9½, and 11¾ A. M. 2 3¼, 5, 6¾, 9, and 10¾ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 6 and 9¼ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
2 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.
Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.
ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.
On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—
WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	7:00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4:30 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	4:05 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12:00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	5:45 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	6:10 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie	10:25 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	10:10 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	7:00 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	6:00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4:25 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	1:00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	7:15 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	5:40 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12:00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6:40 A. M. and Oil City at 9:30 A. M.
Leaving Philadelphia at 7:00 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4:35 P. M.
All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, May 6, 1867.
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION,
At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc. connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Pottstown at 6:20 A. M., stopping at intermediate Stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8:45 P. M.
READING ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:45 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all way Stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7:00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:1? P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:?? P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M. and 1:00 P. M.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST
Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M. passing Reading at 1:00 A. M and 1:50 and 10:06 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8:45 A. M. and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4:4 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:20 and 11:15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 and 5:20 P. M Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:?? P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:20 A. M., and 7:?? P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:?? and 4:15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7:50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—
COMMUTATION TICKETS
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS,
Good for 2000 miles between all points, $62 50 each for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS,
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M. 4 8

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, June 24, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—
Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7:?? A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:50 P. M., 7:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M.
Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6:15 A. M., 7:15 A. M., 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 and 6:50 P. M.
Trains leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.
Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.
Leave Philadelphia for Media at 5:20 P. M.
Leave Media for Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.
Stopping at all stations.
The Market street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets, on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and for lines leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.
The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy R.R. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7:45 A. M. and 5 P. M.
The cars on Market street will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.
Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.
HENRY WOOD,
6 15 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangements. On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7:15 A. M. and 4:50 P. M.
Leave Rising Sun at 5:15 and Oxford at 6:06 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3:25 P. M.
A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11:15 A. M., Oxford at 12:06 M., and Kennett at 1:06 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2:20 P. M., running through to Oxford.
The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.
The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.
Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.
HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.
5 11

ANNAMESSIC SHORT LINE
AND
United States Mail Route to the South and Southwest.
On and after JULY 8, trains will leave Depot Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 11 P. M., connecting closely with Express trains for the principal cities South, including Wilmington, N. C., Goldsboro Newbern, Charleston, Savannah, Raleigh, Charlotte, Columbia, Macon, Augusta, Montgomery, Mobile New Orleans, and intermediate points.
For tickets and information inquire at Offices, Nos 411 and 828 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue.
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THE SUMMER LAND.

LECTURE BY ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS.

Curious Spiritualistic Ramifications—Scientific Analysis of the Process of Planetary Formation—The Geology of the "Spirit Land."

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Yesterday morning there was a large and edified assemblage of people gathered in Washington Hall to listen to the noted spiritualistic orator, Andrew Jackson Davis. His subject was "The Formation, Location, and Scenery of the Summer Land." The following is the lecture:—

A SHORT TREATISE ON CLAIRVOYANCE.

Clairvoyance, when cultivated for the purpose of growth and spiritual development, brings with it the whole light of wisdom. When cultivated for personal success, it results in the darkness of folly, charlatanism, mountebanking, fortune-telling, soothsaying, and peering into other people's secrets. On one side you have the unselfish and the progress consequent upon it, and on the other of personal motives cultivated with the express purpose of being personally benefited, you have degradation; and the latter, like the inversion of divine principles governing life and human nature, is the most disastrous and awful picture for contemplation. All attempts to reach the Eternal through a personal success and a hope to be personally crowned, are but the attempts to raise a luxuriant garden on a desert twenty feet deep with sand. Through the cultivation of these mediumistic powers the great scroll of the Eternal and the real unrolls more and more. This progressive power begins in the Divine impersonal principles of nature, rooted in those impersonal principles of which we are composed; and its fruit, like its rootage, is in the heavens.

A SCIENTIFIC ANALYZATION OF THE SUMMER LAND.

This harvest land consists of the gathering together of the products of the innumerable planets in boundless space. The meaning of the term "spirit world" is known, after much research by the erudite as any place where there is anything human. A person elevated a thousand feet in the air, or a million leagues, is in the spirit world no more than you are. This is because human existence is always the same. The term "summer land" was let down out of the clear ether from a large society who have devoted themselves to the examination and the comprehension of the just and most public interest of that existence, and is used as an antithesis with all the autumnal and winter-clad worlds from which that world derives its population. The terms "spirit world," "better world," and "summer land," are one in meaning, and might be more beautifully expressed, "the eternal in the heavens."

WHAT THE SUMMER LAND IS.

The Summer Land, from all the better lands out of which it is conceived, signifies a repository—a land garnering up and gathering together all the results of these countless belts of human-producing planets. The formation of this land, coming directly within the sphere of scientific learning, makes its theory easy of comprehension, for it proceeds on the same principles which govern this planet which we call the earth. Here we find in the world, at the basis, primates; again we find, ascending out of the roots of the world, proximates; and in the fruitage and branches of the flowers of the world, the ultimate. These constitute the foundation of the planet. Now, by scientific analyzation, we learn that all is beneath man in the constitution of the planet. If it were not so, a higher order of anatomy and physiology would supersede ours.

The present human race is not the ultimate, but a higher order of humanity, from which a more perfect image and likeness are the inevitable products of the ages to come. All in the world, beneath us, around us, is founded in the human constitution. There is in his anatomy the physiology of the organs and functions, and essentially the principles which constitute the whole being. He is, therefore, the grand working body for the refinement of all nature.

THE PRINCIPLES OF PLANETARY FORMATION.

The formation of the planet! you can see how these principles, as it were, descend a spiral stair, and with every lowering step, they have brought things more and more palpably into being; not that things substantial could come from an unsubstantial formation, but they come from what was before impalpable and invisible to these senses which we possess.

We have first ideas, and ideas in their totality constitute a divine existence, and these same ideas, separated, distributed, and crystallized through the boundless universe, constitute the external manifestations of that divine existence.

The systematic manner in which this planetary formation proceeds is, first, ideas; then the principles which govern them; laws which govern principles; ethers which govern laws; vapors which govern ethers. Another step down and we have fluids which govern vapors; then succeeds solids which govern fluids, and these last constitute the earth upon which we live. Go up the stairs and you have solids, fluids, vapors, ethers, laws, principles, ideas, God. Herein we deduce the fact that the principle of formation is the principle of cooling.

As those powers and substances which float out of the fountain centres of ethereal fires come down, they become palpable, tangible, and organic. Now this is a simple lesson, but it is the divine key which unlocks all the rules of our Father's house. You carry with you, in your body, mysteries of the universe just in proportion to your ability to comprehend them. The material that concerns the earth and universe was at one time no more visible to such eyes as ours than the atmosphere in this room.

ANATOMY CONTRASTED WITH VEGETABLE PRODUCTION.

The nervous system is a beautiful and intricate vegetation, worthy of studious contemplation. We go down to the flowers and foundations of the world and find vegetation; but nothing to compare with the branches and branchlets of the nervous system of a human being. In fact, the whole vegetable world has its ultimate in the nervous organism of the human body. We seek to find beautiful architectural developments of man's skill, and structures of the universe outside of the planetary systems. None can equal the perfection of the head. There we find all beautiful lines and possible frames of architecture and anatomical formation. All the beauties of construction are gathered together and deposited in the human sensorium.

THE CONSTRUCTIVE THEORY OF THE SUMMER LAND.

Suppose now we should at once seek the matter requisite to form another existence adapted to man after he shall have completed the balance of this life. How shall we obtain materials out of which thus to frame a world for him? We shall obtain it out of the mechanism which is the highest in the order of organic beings (!) Look at the soil in your garden and you find the ultimate substance that had once been in human bodies—the particles that had entered into the human physiology and anatomy. The soil, the vegetation of the "Summer Land," derive their germs from the nervous organism of the human being; all matter materialized floats outwardly; all matter spiritualized floats inwardly. Man's body is on the outside of him for that reason (!) Everything that is spiritual and refined is inmost. Everything that is materialized, solidified, cooled for an increase of vegetation, is outermost and the circumference of the body in formation. Where then would these refined particles of matter go—those which are too fine to stay in the earth any longer? How many particles—how many tons—800,000,000—are sent off every year from the planet in which we live? Now these 800,000,000 tons from this planet, emanations from refined humanity, must have some local habitation which will be in concert with their sympathies.

In illustration of this point, the orator demonstrated the planetary order of the universe upon a new theory—that of a wheel. He contended that the universe was likened unto a vast, incomprehensible, wheel-like disk; that the various nebulæ or clusters of stars, like the great solar system, of which this earth is a planet, were smaller wheels within the great periphery of this huge universal wheel, inclining at various angles to the great centre or hub, and that all the innumerable solar systems, invisible to the naked eye, yet infinitely vaster than this, were ranged about the wheel's centre upon its radius, or mechanically speaking, upon its felloes.

Now, the great fact which the orator ought to demonstrate was this:—That the same state of refinement and progression was not universal; that it did not exist to such an extent in those planets nearest the periphery of the wheel as it did in those gradually approaching the centre. This portion of this vast disk, the centre of the universe, was the heavenly location, the acme of all that was pure, ennobling, refined. It was the converging point of all those refined emanations from planets like our own, which were so precious, and withal so minute, that they could only be located one step nearer the great centre of refinement and purity than the planet itself.

The speaker essayed to prove the fact that those planets which were yet farther from this centre than we are were not so refined as the nebular system of which this earth is a part, and that those planets just within the pale of this huge universal periphery had not arrived at so advanced a state of progression and purity as had this upon which we live. He believed that there were planets still nearer the heavenly centre of the universe than this, and which must be necessarily more refined. Now to get at the location of this summer land, or this land of refinement, it is but necessary to consider the manner upon which these precious emanations of a purified humanity would proceed. We find, by the orator's demonstration, that these emanations from one planet, immediately by affinity, being too pure to remain with it longer, near the centre of the universe, take up with some planet sympathizing by similarity of nature with them. And so with this great earth of ours; these 800,000,000 tons of refined particles which exude every year from humanity, cannot stay longer upon this earth, because, becoming so precious and pure, their affinity is lost to it, and they near the heavenly converging point, the centre of the universe, and the gathering together of all these minute particles into one locality, is what composes that spiritual resort, of which we speak to-day, the "Summer Land." This planet itself is but a part of a great system which is constantly laboring to bring forth the "Summer Land." This land is in process of formation every instant of time. There are certain parts of the emanation from the human body which can no longer be degraded into animal formation. It is ascertained by careful and elaborate scientific analyzation, that ninety-nine per cent. of the lime in the human bones returns to the re-formation of things human; but one per cent. of this lime, too fine to stay, departs, and enters into the formation of the lime body in the "Summer Land." As it is a fact that not a particle of soil exists but has been worked over and over again with animal organism, so it is that not a particle of soil in the "Summer Land" remains but what has been formed from human organs. And the location of the land being known, you reach it by going towards the centre through the belt and circles of stars.

SPIRITUAL TRIBUTE.

At one time Napoleon paid $13,000 for a communication from New Orleans to Paris, about some real estate. We are receiving communications through a medium from the Summer Land about absolute real estate, and the people demur because they have to pay twenty-five cents for this mediumistic telegraph message. Mediums are mercenary if they wish to be paid for their labors.

CHRIST ON EARTH.

No Ptolemaic theory perfected by science, no Galileo, can possibly reach the magnitude of that infinite and perfect realm. It is the only perfect system—a succession of the great temples of our fathers. Ministers throughout the land talk of the Father coming down to us through the medium of His Son, and dying for a few people upon a little planet twenty-five thousand miles around and eight thousand miles in diameter. What worse than mediumship is that? How infinitely more shallow, more insane than the absurdest statement of the uneducated medium are the statements of these educated evangelical gentlemen! Shallow! indeed, silly and wicked: [teaching all Christendom that the Almighty is obliged to send His Son to give Himself up and die on this little spot in space, when the infinite universe was swarming with planets a thousand times vaster, and with people infinitely more worthy of His attention!

ROBBERY OF MEXICAN GOLD.

Two Hundred Thousand Dollars' Worth of Gold Stolen from the Liberals—Traces of the Robbers in New York.

A rather singular affair has recently come to light in this city, from the facts of which it appears that at the time of the capture of Maximilian in Mexico the Liberal Government was robbed of about two hundred thousand dollars' worth of gold in bars. It is supposed that the parties implicated were in the interest of Maximilian; but as yet a clue has been obtained to but one of the gang. Several Mexican detectives are at present in this city, "working up" the case, as one of the suspected party, a young Mexican, travelling under the name of C. M. Medanich, has been traced to this city. He arrived here about three weeks since and stayed for a time at the St James Hotel, but subsequently transferred his headquarters to Eighth street, and afterwards to Third avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. On his arrival in New York he was accompanied by a young woman, who was supposed to be his wife, but she has left the city, having taken her departure for Europe about a week since. She carried with her as luggage three trunks, which it is considered probable contained a large amount of the plunder. This will doubtless be intercepted, as will also the lady herself, information of the robbery and of her supposed complicity having been transmitted to Europe by the cable.

Medanich had a narrow escape from apprehension while boarding at the house in Third avenue, as it appears that one of the detectives sent a person who had known him in Mexico to invite him out to lunch. Medanich declined the proffered courtesy; but made an engagement to meet him at dinner that evening at a place agreed upon. This satisfied the detective, but Medanich failed to put in an appearance at the "trysting place." Upon inquiring at his boarding house it was elicited that shortly after the departure of the decoy the shrewd Mexican left the house for a short time, and returned in a carriage with a friend. The two men then left the house, carrying with them a box, apparently of considerable weight, which they placed in the carriage. The accomplice drove off with the box, and Medanich entered a Third avenue car on its down trip. Since this time all trace of the parties has been lost; but the detectives are confident that they have not left New York, all the steamers and trains leaving the city having been closely scrutinized. Since Medanich's disappearance two notes have been shipped under the door of the house in Third avenue containing the following messages, written in Spanish, one of which was:—"Show yourself; it is to your interest. Everything is satisfactory." The other one read, "I wish to see you about something that interests you," and the initials J. D. were appended to each. In his flight Medanich left in his room a number of saws and files, which had evidently been used to cut the golden bars, as gold filings were found on the instruments. Medanich was believed to be the chief of the gang, and several confederates are supposed to be *en route* to this city.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Martyrs to Carelessness.

If all the teeth that have been ruined by neglect could be strung together, they would reach thrice round the world. There may have been some excuse for this havoc in days gone by, when there was no absolute safeguard against dental decay in existence, but there is no apology for it now. FRAGRANT SOZODONT, the world-renowned antiseptic dentrifice, as certainly protects the teeth against decay, as oil prevents steel from rusting, or water arrests the progress of fire.

DARING ROBBERY IN CHICAGO.

Five Thousand Dollars Taken from a Bank Messenger in the Merchants' Union Express Office — The Boldest Transaction on Record.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a bold robbery was committed in the office of the Merchants' Union Express Company, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets, over $5000 being snatched from the counter and carried off.

A messenger had been sent from the Mechanics' National Bank to the Express office, for the purpose of transmitting the money to some point in the East. He approached the counter of the Receiving Clerk, in the corner, and directly in front of the entrance from Dearborn street, and laid down the bills on the top of a book, which he placed on the counter at his elbow. The Receiving Clerk was busy at the time, and for a moment paid no attention to the man. Presently a well-dressed man stepped up to him, and, looking in an opposite direction from the counter, asked whether or not a certain desk at the other extremity of the room was that of the agent of an Express line which he named. The messenger turned his head and replied that he thought it was. He stood in the same position for a moment more, and when the Receiving Clerk asked him what he wished attended to, he looked for his money, but found it had been stolen.

There were undoubtedly two men engaged in this daring transaction, for the querist who first presented himself to the messenger could not very well have slipped behind him and taken the money without detection. This is the most daring robbery that has been perpetrated in this city for a long time, and should prove a warning to careless clerks and messengers who are liable to be made the victims of thieves. About banks, express, and freight offices there is always a gathering of thieves who are ever on the lookout for an opportunity to make a haul, and the best plan is that of holding on to money until you are ready to dispose of it, which cannot offer a chance to thieves.—*Chicago Rep.*

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

Yellow Fever on Board the United States Steamer Resaca, but no Deaths—The Steamer Lincoln at Fort Simpson.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 31.—The United States steamer Resaca, which arrived at Esquimault, Vancouver's Island, yesterday, had two cases of yellow fever on board. Both, however, are convalescent. The Resaca will coal and proceed to Sitka.

The United States steamer Lincoln is at Fort Simpson repairing, and will coal and proceed to Sitka.

A SUPERB GALLERY.—A Milan letter says:—"The magnificent covered gallery leading from the Piazza del Duomo to the Piazza della Scala is to be inaugurated towards the end of the present month. This passage is the largest and finest in Europe, and will, when finished, have cost twenty-five millions of francs for site and construction. The work has been executed by an English company. The King will probably be present at the opening, as his Majesty laid the first stone in April, 1864. The same company is about to commence the reconstruction, according to a magnificent plan, of the entire Piazza del Duomo."

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

ARE NOW RECEIVING A LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

COATING GOODS,

BLACK AND COLORED CASTOR CLOTHS VELVET FINISH; BLUE, BLACK, BROWN, AND DAHLIA PIQUE COATINGS.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' CLOAK CLOTHS, FOR SALE, BY THE PIECE OR RETAIL. 8 26mj

1867. FALL. 1867.

JUST RECEIVED, NEW STYLES

FANCY CASSIMERES

AND COATINGS,

In addition to our unusually large line of goods adapted to

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH JOBBERS,

8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

CLOAKINGS.

We are now prepared to offer to the Trade a full assortment of

CLOAKINGS,

Containing the newest and choicest styles, many of which are confined to ourselves.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH JOBBERS,

8 24 1m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

NO. 910 ARCH STREET,

BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS.

We are now opening a full and complete assortment, both Foreign and Domestic, for Fall Sales. 8 27 3mrp

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

THE VERY DESIRABLY SITUATED Dwellings, viz.:—No. 118 North Nineteenth street, above Arch; has back buildings, all modern conveniences, side yard, a delightful garden, and rear view.

One on Broad above Brown, with stable; lot 20 by 160.

One on Green, near Nineteenth, just finished.

One on Walnut near Thirty-sixth, with stable.

Two on West Pine street, and others for sale.

GERMANTOWN—Splendid large lot corner Johnson and Morton streets. Apply.

8 29 thsmw 4t J. FREDK LIST, 629 Walnut.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A DESIrable Lot, centrally located in the City of Burlington, N. J., containing 2½ acres, suitable for a factory or foundry. Address A. W. ALLEN, No. 140 MAIN street, BURLINGTON, N. J.

8 21 12t

GERMANTOWN.—SEVERAL DESIRable Suburban Cottages for sale. Immediate possession. W. H. STOKES, Insurance Office, Germantown

8 6 1m*

DRY GOODS.

COTTON GOODS.

We have now open for examination one of the largest stocks of

SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS

IN THE CITY,

And will sell them by the piece at the lowest wholesale prices.

1 case yard-wide Shirtings, 12½ cents.
1 case fine Shirting Muslins, 16 cents.
1 case extra heavy Shirtings, 18 cents.
1 case very fine Shirting, 20 cents.
3 cases best Shirting Muslin, 25 cents.

PILLOW MUSLINS.

5-4 Pillow Muslin, 23 cents.
5-4 Pillow Muslin, 25 cents.
5-4 Pillow Muslin, 28 cents.
5-4 Utica Pillow Muslins.

WIDE SHEETINGS.

8-4 Fine Sheetings.
8-4 Fine Sheetings.
9-4 Fine Sheetings.
9-4 Fine Sheetings.
10-4 Waltham Sheeting.
10-4 Utica Sheeting.
12-4 Huguenot Sheeting.

CANTON FLANNELS.

1 case Canton Flannels, 20 cents.
1 case Canton Flannels, 25 cents.
1 case Canton Flannels, 28 cents.

TICKINGS! TICKINGS!

Yard-wide Tickings, 32 cents.
Yard-wide Tickings, 40 cents.
Best wide Tickings, 45 cents.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

1000 Pairs Blankets.

We now offer for sale One Thousand Pairs FINE BED BLANKETS, purchased for cash during the early summer, at greatly reduced prices.

We will sell a good sound Blanket for a less price than soiled or damaged ones are sold for.

All-wool Blankets, $3 per pair.
Good size wool Blankets, $4 per pair.
Fine All-wool Blankets, $4·50 per pair.
Large size Blankets, $5 to $6·50 per pair.
Very large Blankets, $6·50 to $8·50 per pair.

200 pairs Slightly Damaged BLANKETS will be sold at about HALF PRICE.

Now is the opportunity to get a good Blanket for a small sum of money.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.,

1 11 smrp PHILADELPHIA.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

NORTH NINTH STREET.

ABOVE RACE.

Bleached Muslins, 10, 12½, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22c.
All the best makes of Bleached Muslins.
New York Mills, Williamsville, Wamsutta,
Pillow Case Muslins, all widths.
2½ yards wide Sheeting, 50c.
Unbleached Muslins, 12½, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22c., etc.
All widths Unbleached Sheeting.
All-wool Flannels, 31, 37½, 40, 45, 50c., etc.
Yard-wide all-wool Flannel, 50c.
Domet Flannel, 25, 31, 40, 45, and 50c.
Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25c.
Shirting and Bathing Flannels.
Grey Twilled, for bathing robes, 31c.
Black Alpacas, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75c., etc.
Black and white Balmorals, $1.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Doylies, etc.
Three bales of Russia Crash, 12½, 14, 16c.
Imported Lawns, 25c.
White Piques, 50c.
Wide Shirred Muslins, 60, 85c., $1, and $1·15.
Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Plaid Nainsooks, etc.
Soft finish Jaconets, Cambrics, Swiss Mulls, etc.
Shirting Linens, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80c., etc.
300 dozen Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make.
Linen Bosoms, 25, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½c.
Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25c.
Whalebone Corsets, $1·25; Hoop Skirts, $1·25.
Gents' French Suspenders, 50c.
Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery, large assortment.
Linen Pant Stuffs at reduced prices, etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

NO. 229 N. NINTH STREET,

2 29 ABOVE RACE.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

TO THE LADIES:

LINEN CAMBRICS,

PRINTED FOR DRESSES

WHITE FOR BODIES.

These goods are essential for SUMMER WEAR, and we are now selling the balance of our Importation at a

GREAT SACRIFICE.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

N.W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET.

EYRE & LANDELL,

S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Arch Sts.

LARGE STOCK OF SUMMER QUILTS.

10-4 AND 11-4 LANCASTER QUILTS.
11-4 HONEYCOMB QUILTS.
PINK AND BLUE MARSEILLES QUILTS.
FINEST WHITE QUILTS IMPORTED.
HOTELS SUPPLIED WITH QUILTS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, TABLE LINENS, SHEETINGS, ETC. ETC.

HAVE JUST OPENED ANOTHER CASE SILVER POPLINS, FOR LADIES' SUITS.
DARK LAWNS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH.
THIN GOODS, FULL VARIETY.
SUMMER SILKS, REDUCED.

P. S.—WHITE SHAWLS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 3 6 wfmsmrp

DRY GOODS.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

PHILADELPHIA,

Would respectfully call your attention to his LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK of

FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,

All of which having been bought ENTIRELY FOR CASH, will be sold at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Our assortment will include

SILKS, BLACK, PLAIN, AND FANCY,
PIM BRON.'S IRISH POPLINS,
PLAIN AND CORDED SILK AND WOOL POPLINS,
PLAID POPLINS, FRENCH REPS,
PLAID CREPE CLOTHS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
LUPIN'S BEST PARIS MERINOES,
PLAIDS FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN,

And every variety in Dress Goods.

MOURNING GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY,
JOUVIN'S BEST QUALITY KID GLOVES,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
CLOAKS AND CLOAKING CLOTHS,
SHAWLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

TOGETHER WITH OUR USUAL STOCK OF DOMESTIC GOODS.

Daily additions to our assortment will be made throughout the season. 8 2 wamsmrp

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727

POPULAR PRICES

IN

Silks, Shawls, Velvets, Poplins, Reps, Velour Russe, Merinoes, Mous Delaines Alpacas, Mohairs, Alpaca Poplins, Chene Poplins, Melange Poplins, Irish and French Poplins, and Plaids.

Also, Bembazines, Biarritz, Tamise, and other Mourning Goods in great variety, together with as extensive and varied an assortment of Miscellaneous Dry Goods as can be found in the market.

Also, Blankets, Flannels, Linens, House-Furnishing Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, etc., in reliable qualities, at low prices.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

LATE

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

DRY GOODS, BY PIECE OR PACKAGE, AT AND UNDER MARKET RATES.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

9 2 1m NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,

HAVE JUST OPENED FROM NEW YORK,

100 Real Val. Lace Hdkfs., $3·25, great bargain.
Handsome Points Applique Lace Bailies.
Black Real Thread Bailies.
A new lot of Hamburg Embroideries.
500 Real Needle Work Dowlete Bands.
Reduced to close out.
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 28 to 75 cents.
Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs., 37½ cents, very cheap.
Gents' Colored Border Hdkfs., 28, 31, and 37 cents.
Mechanic Corsets, reduced.
French Whalebone Corsets, reduced.
Hoop Skirts, reduced to close out.
Hoop Skirts, reduced.
Hoop Skirts, reduced to close out.
Great reduction in Hoop Skirts previous to taking account of stock.
1 case more of Fine French X'tract.

E. R. LEE.

Small lot of 4-4 French Chintz, at 37½ cents.
Large lot Real Morocco Wallets, from auction.
Turkey Morocco Portemonnaies, from auction.

8 23 E. R. LEE.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL.....$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE, EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY
JOHN WELSH, S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, HENRY C. GIBSON,
CHARLES MACALESTER.

Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1·25 per $100
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 per $10
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $10

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

12 31 mwfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

KEEP THEM AT HAND!

NEEDLES' COMPOUND CAMPHOR TROCHES, Positive Preventive of CHOLERA, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus. Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist, 18th & Race Sts., Phila. 50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

PATENTED 11th MONTH, 1866.

7 12 2m5p

BAUGH'S RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by BAUGH & SONS,

Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

8 4 smw 1yrp

AUCTION SALES.

M'CLELLAND & CO (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.), AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1900 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,

September 5, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, about 1900 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.

Also, Women's, Misses', and Children's wear. To which the attention of the trade is called. [8 31 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,

September 3, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 2000 packages boots, shoes, brogans, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture. Open for examination, with catalogues, early on morning of sale. [8 28 4t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit,
On Thursday Morning,

September 5, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 900 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale. [8 21-4t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.,
On Friday Morning,

September 6, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, which may be examined early on the morning of the sale. [8 31-5t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 140 S. FOURTH Street.

STOCKS, ETC.
On Tuesday,

September 3, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, for account of whom it may concern, without reserve—

317 shares Philadelphia and Gray's Ferry (Spruce and Pine) Passenger Railway Company.
165 shares Shamokin Coal Company.
For other accounts:—
3 shares Third National Bank.
30 shares Central National Bank.
100 shares Mechanics' Bank.
100 shares North Pennsylvania Railroad.
100 shares Delaware Mutual Insurance Co.
50 shares Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Railway Co.
50 shares Union Mutual Insurance Co.
1 share Cape May and Millville Railroad.
500 shares Cambria Iron Co.
107 shares Empire Transportation Co.
52 shares Union Transportation Co.
100 shares Central Transportation Co.
$10,000 Union Canal Six Per Cent Bonds.
$250 Delaware Mutual Insurance Scrip.
Lot No. 1837, Section K, Philadelphia Cemetery.
4 shares Mercantile Library Co.
15 shares Green and Coates Streets Passenger Railway Company.
$500 Union League Bond. 15

REAL ESTATE SALE, September 3.

Orphans' Court Sale—Estate of Brower, minors.—DWELLING, Richmond street, between the Frankford road and Shackamaxon street.

BUSINESS LOCATION—Large and valuable building and large lot, known as the "Ninth United Presbyterian Church," Nos. 2005, 2007, and 2009 N. Second street, 54 feet front, 168 feet deep to Palethorp street, two fronts. Immediate possession.

VERY VALUABLE HOTEL and large lot, known as the "Abbey," Township line road, near the Wissahickon. $1000 may remain.

Peremptory Sale—For account of whom it may concern—OIL LANDS, 2000 acres, West Virginia. Sale absolute.

BUSINESS LOCATION—Four story Brick Dwelling, No. 208 S. Fifth street, north of Spruce street.

Three-story Brick STORE AND DWELLING, No. 1736 Callowhill street, east of Fifteenth. Immediate possession.

COUNTRY PLACE, 3½ acres, Hammonton, Atlantic county, New Jersey.

Three-story Brick DWELLING, No. 1706 Vasey street, between Spruce and Pine streets.

Three-story Brick DWELLING, No. 1614 Shippen street, west of Sixteenth.

BUILDING LOT, Dauphin street, west of Coral street.

TRACT 100 ACRES Coal and Timber Lands, Jay township, Elk county, Pa. [8 3 5t

Catalogues now ready.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET STREET.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

LARGE AND POSITIVE SALE OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, FELT HATS, MATTINGS, UMBRELLAS, RUSSIA CRASH, FANCY SOAPS, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, ETC., BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE, BY CATALOGUE, FOR CASH.
On Wednesday morning,

September 4, comprising a very large assortment of new and desirable goods, worthy of special attention.

Included in Assignee's sale on Wednesday will be found, viz:—

4000 pairs men's and boys' cassimere, satinet, and cloth pants.
300 suits—pants, coats and vests to match.
50 cases umbrellas.
150 dozen felt hats.
1000 gross fancy soap.
10 bales Russia crash.
600 Window shades.
300 dozen silver plated spoons and forks.
— dozen shirts and drawers.
— bales cotton wadding.
— lots notions, shoe laces, buttons, etc.
— pieces cassimere, dress goods, etc.
— pieces Canton matting.
— lots writing desks and work boxes.
— lots fancy glassware, etc. [8 31 3t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC., BY CATALOGUE.
On Wednesday morning,

September 4, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a large assortment of new and desirable goods worthy of special attention [8 31 3t

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS No. 127 S. FOURTH Street,
Real Estate, Stocks Loans, &c., at Private Sale. [8

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,

Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.

Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

Warranted to give satisfaction. 8 rp

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC CITY.

THE SURF HOUSE is nearer the ocean than any other first-class Hotel at this place.

The terms are only $20 per week; half price for Children and Servants. WM. T. CALEB,

8 8 tf Proprietor.

Ample accommodations for six hundred people.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This beautiful and commodious Hotel is now open for the reception of guests.

It is on the main avenue to the Beach, and less than one square from the ocean.

WILLIAM MASON,

7 3 PROPRIETOR.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF THOMAS WOODBURY, DECEASED.—Letters of Administration to the said Estate having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted will make payment, and all persons having claims will present them to

THOMAS S. WOODBURY, Administrator,
8 26 m6t No. 1326 COATES Street, Philadelphia.